JULY, 1791.] THE [NUMBER 3188.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1791.

AMERICA.

CHARLESTON, May 21.

At the court of general ſeſſions, at Camden on Thurſday the 28th ult. John Harbiſon was tried for the wilful murder of Richard Ruſſell. Nicholas Robinſon ſworn. The priſoner lived at the deponent's houſe. The deceaſed, being on a journey, called on Sunday 29th November, 1789, on the deponent, and bought of him two quarts of rum. The priſoner and the deceaſed drank together, and the deponent went to church. The priſoner and the deceaſed in a ſhort time came after, and ſat at the church door. The deponent took particular notice of the deceaſed making marks on his white hat, with ſomething like red chalk. The hat had a ribbon round the crown, which the deponent noticed alſo. On returning from church, the deponent ſaw the deceaſed, accompanied by the priſoner, ſetting out on his journey. In about an hour the priſoner returned, wearing the hat which the deceaſed had worn. The deponent on converſing with his family began to ſuſpect the priſoner. He was at that time ſecurity for the priſoner's appearance at court next morning, to be tried for larceny; the deponent therefore took him into cuſtody and lodged him in gaol, the priſoner aſked for rum, and ſaid he had half a gallon in a cloſet which he had bought at Mr. Canty's ſtore in Camden. The deponent accordingly found ſome in two caſe bottles, which he believed to be the ſame he had let the deceaſed have on the Sunday before, ſtopped with particular flat corks, which were to be had in only one ſtore in Camden, where he had bought them, and believed them to be thoſe with which he had ſtopped the bottles for the deceaſed. The deponent informed Doctor Alexander, as a magiſtrate, that he ſuſpected the priſoner had murdered the deceaſed. The magiſtrate, after examination, committed the priſoner. When they took the priſoner to trial on Monday, he had on a white ſhirt and ſtockings, which the deponent knew he had not a few days before. He frequently viſited the priſoner in confinement, who perſiſted that he knew no more of the deceaſed than that he was gone to Santee; he was ſeen to weep often. The neighbours went to ſeek the body of the deceaſed, but could not find it. The deponent, with Mr. Barron went, a few days after, to look for a horſe; and coming near a creek, Mr. B—— ſhot a duck. At the report of the gun, a number of buzzards flew up: On ſearching for their prey, the deponent, to his aſtoniſhment and horror, diſcovered the leg of a man; and on cloſer examination, was convinced the body was that of the deceaſed Ruſſell, not only from his perſon, which was much diſfigured by the buzzards having picked the ſcull bare and the eyes out, but from his cloaths, which the deponent perfectly recollected. The deponent and Mr. Barron then returned to Camden, went with a blackſmith to the gaol, ſtruck off the priſoner's irons, put a rope round his neck, which was held at ten or twelve feet diſtance, and deſired him to walk before and conduct them to the place where the body of Ruſſell lay. It was ſaid that the priſoner had heard the body was found, but not to the knowledge of thoſe preſent. After going a ſmall diſtance from the gaol, the priſoner ſtopped, and requeſted he might ſpeak with the magiſtrate and the ſheriff; he aſked thoſe gentlemen if he ſhould not be murdered if he ſhewed the deceaſed, and was anſwered he ſhould not be hurt at that time. The priſoner appeared very much terrified, but took a ſtraight courſe to the place where the body was found, and ſaid, "this is the place." On being aſked where the cloaths were which belonged to the deceaſed, he anſwered that they were not far off, and went a ſhort diſtance to a log, under which the bundle was concealed; and a ſledge hammer lay near the body. The priſoner ſaid he looked upon himſelf as a dead man, appeared much affected, and, his ſiſters being preſent, adviſed them to bring up their children in the fear of God.

On being croſs-examined Mr. Hunt, counſel for the priſoner, the deponent was poſitive in knowing the body of the deceaſed; and verily believed the bottles in which the rum was, and alſo the corks, to be the ſame he had let the deceaſed have on the Sunday morning.—Mrs. Robinſon, wife of N. Robinſon, ſworn—Depoſed that before the priſoner left her houſe on Sunday, as ſhe paſſed the priſoner, ſomething caught her cloaths which, on turning round, ſhe found to be a carpenter's hammer ſticking out of his pocket; ſhe aſked the priſoner what it was for, he anſwered to crack hickory nuts. When the bundle of cloaths was brought to her houſe, ſhe knew them to be the ſame the deceaſed had there. On being aſked how ſhe knew them, ſhe ſaid curioſity had induced her to examine the bundle, in which was a piece of cloth ſufficient for a coat, and other articles which ſhe very well recollected. Late in the evening the priſoner came home, and was drying a pair of ſtockings, when ſhe perceived his breeches wet and bloody; being aſked the occaſion, the priſoner ſaid he had ſlipt into a ditch.

Croſs examined by Mr. Hunt, "did not the priſoner kill a beef for your huſband the day before?" Anſwered, "he aſſiſted in killing one about the middle of the week."

Doctor Alexander ſworn.—The priſoner's confeſſion being produced in court, the counſel for the priſoner objected to its being read in evidence, as having been made when he was under conſtraint; and, for the ſame reaſon, the deponent ought not to recite what the priſoner ſaid in confeſſion; but the court over-ruled the objection. The deponent then went on in his evidence, and ſaid, that on Mr. Robinſon and his family, having ſuſpected the priſoner of the murder, they bro't him and the cloaths of the deceaſed before him, as a magiſtrate, to be examined. The priſoner's breeches, which were alſo brought, were daubed with clay on the outſide, and the inſide appeared very bloody. The deponent aſked by what means they became ſo, and the priſoner anſwered, by killing a beef for Mr. Robinſon. The clay on the breeches, when compared with that where the body was afterwards found, correſponded in kind and colour. Being aſked how he came by the cloaths then produced, the priſoner ſaid he made a ſwap with the deceaſed, and gave money to boot, which he had got from his brother; but his brother denied having given him any. He ſhewed much guilt, drank water frequently, and appeared in great terror. He ſaid that Ruſſell was gone to Santee, and was adviſed to ſend after him, as a means of acquitting himſelf of the crime he was ſuſpected of; to which he at firſt ſeemed to agree, but afterwards refuſed. The deponent then committed him to gaol.

After the body was found, the deponent was informed of it, and joined the party who took the priſoner to ſhew the body of the deceaſed. There was a rope put round his neck, not to intimidate him, but to prevent his eſcape, having the length of ten or twelve feet of it that he might walk before. He appeared apprehenſive that the people would put him to an immediate death; but the deponent aſſured him that he ſhould not receive any injury. The priſoner then led the way on a direct courſe to where the body had been found. When he came near the place, he pointed down the bank of the creek, which was very ſteep, and ſaid, there he lies; being aſked who? he ſaid, Ruſſell: he was aſked who put him there? he anſwered, he ſuppoſed it was then too late to deny that it was himſelf. Being examined about the cloaths of the deceaſed, he went a ſhort diſtance and ſhewed where he had concealed them by the ſide of a log. The priſoner then went aſide with Mr. Brevard and the deponent, and made a voluntary confeſſion to the following effect:——

He declared that when he left Mr. Robinſon's houſe in company with the deceaſed, he had no intention of killing him; but only wiſhed to get his hat;—That when they were paſſing Mr. Reid's houſe, the firſt thought of killing him aroſe in his mind. He ſaid he had for ſome time thought the world was all going wrong; and it bore on his mind that he muſt kill ſome perſon, that he might be hanged for it, and ſo get rid of an exiſtence in which he experienced no happineſs. On going a little farther, he came to a reſolution of killing Ruſſell; and to delude him off the road, ſaid he would ſhew him a ſhorter way through a field; upon which they left the road, and went on until they came to the bank under which the body was found, where they both ſat down; and after drinking of Ruſſell's rum for ſome time, he (the priſoner) made an excuſe to go aſide, and left the deceaſed alone; That he went to Mr. Lang's indigo vats, where he found a ſledge hammer, which he thought was a fit inſtrument for his diabolical purpoſe: he brought it to the place he had left the unfortunate deceaſed, and came unperceived by him.—The deceaſed, from the effects of drinking, was in a doſe, and in a poſture of leaning forward; that, without ſpeaking to him, he gave him a blow on the head with the ſledge hammer, which knocked him down, and he kicked and ſtruggled very much; upon which the priſoner repeated his blows until the deceaſed lay ſtill. He then dragged the body down the bank and covered it. The deponent had examined the body and found three wounds on the head, each of which had broke the ſkull, and appeared as if given with a hammer; and is of opinion were the cauſe of the death of deceaſed.

Evidence for the Priſoner.

Robert Walker ſworn.—Said that laſt November court was a year, he was in confinement with the priſoner in Camden gaol; that a man came to the outſide of the gaol, called out to the priſoner that he had cheated him of his rum, and demanded ſeven ſhillings. The priſoner borrowed a five ſhillings and three-pence bill from the deponent, called the man Ruſſell (to which name the man anſwered) and threw out the bill to him; and that the priſoner told the deponent he had ſwapt with Ruſſell for a hat. On his croſs examination, he ſaid he did not ſee the man, but that the priſoner told him his name was Ruſſell, and he anſwered to that name.

George Harbiſon, brother to the priſoner, ſworn.——Said that ſome time in November 1789, before Camden court, he let the priſoner have three French guineas, when he was bargaining with Mr. Hart for a ſhirt and pair of ſtockings; that he ſaw the priſoner, a few days before, hanging up a quarter of a beef which he had killed for Mr. Robinſon; that the meat ſlipt off the nail, and in falling bloodied the priſoner's breeches and ſtockings. On being croſs-examined, the deponent perſiſted in ſaying that he particularly noticed the priſoner's breeches and ſtockings being bloodied by the beef.

Jacob Drayton, Eſquire, ſtate's attorney, addreſſed the jury; defined in the cleareſt manner, the crime of *murder*; argued againſt the probability of the priſoner's intention to git rid of an unhappy exiſtence, in endeavouring to hide the crime by concealing the body, and uſing the moſt artful means to avoid a diſcovery; and concluded by ſaying the priſoner was actuated by the moſt wicked motives, and was too dangerous a perſon to remain in ſociety, after having violated the laws of hoſpitality and murdered the man who had uſed him with the greateſt kindneſs.

Mr. Hunt, counſel for the priſoner, dwelt on the deranged ſtate of the priſoner's mind when he reſolved to kill ſomebody that he might get himſelf out of the world; ſaid this was moſt probably, in that ſtate of deſpair, the motive which urged him to the crime, as the other objects were not ſufficient to tempt a man, poſſeſſed of reaſon, to the commiſſion of murder—only a wool hat and ſome old cloaths. If the jury ſhould not think this conſideration ſufficient wholly to acquit the priſoner, he hoped it would at leaſt induce them to recommend him to mercy.

Judge Bay ſummed up the evidence, and gave an excellent charge to the jury. If, on a ſerious conſideration of the evidence, for and againſt the priſoner, they found the fact clearly proved, they would find their verdict accordingly; but if the ſcales hung in even balance, it had been the very humane practice to let that on the ſide of mercy preponderate: for it is a maxim in law that it is better for ten criminals to eſcape juſtice, than the life of one innocent perſon ſhould wrongfully be taken away.

The priſoner ſaid he had already ſuffered more than death, by a long and painful impriſonment, and begged extremely hard for mercy.

The jury went out, and in about half an hour, brought in their virdict—*Guilty*.

During eighteen months confinement, Harbiſon behaved with a ſtupid ferocity; but when he was brought up to receive ſentence, he changed his notes in thoſe of the moſt abject ſtrain—inſtead of death he ſolicited any kind of corporal puniſhment; on being told by the judge, that any alteration of the puniſhment did not reſt with him, he then earneſtly implored a reſpite of twenty days, which was not granted.

On Saturday the 30th, Harbiſon was carried to a gallows erected near the place where he committed the murder, and there executed.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Caterpillars ſo deſtructive at preſent to the foliage of plants, fruit trees, &c. may (ſays a correſpondent) be totally deſtroyed, by the fumes of brimſtone, made by throwing powdered ſtone brimſtone on coals, in a pan and held under the branches in a ſtill day.

It is to be obſerved, that there are three or four different broods of the ſame inſect in a ſummer; conſequently they are eaſily deſtroyed; for thoſe caterpillars which change into chryſalis in March, appear again in the flying ſtate in April; the caterpillars from this brood change in May, and appear again in June; and again the caterpillars proceeding from the ſecond brood, change into chryſalis in July, and come forth in the flying ſtate in Auguſt. A little time before each change, they will depoſit eggs to the amount of 300 or 400; ſo that from one fly, 1200 are produced, which may be prevented by the above method before they get into the winged ſtate. But when they come from the chryſalis, they tranſport themſelves from one part of the continent to the other, as is evident from the ravages committed by the ſame inſect in different ſtates (owing to their not being ſtopped, at their firſt appearance).

There has already been two broods. The third will happen in Auguſt, which will be the moſt numerous, of courſe, unleſs ſomething is done to prevent them. If they form webs on the trees, the twig they are on ſhould be cut off and burnt. But if they are in the caterpillar ſtate, and the wind or wet weather prevents you from fumigating them with brimſtone as before mentioned, place a ſheet or large table-cloth under the trees, and with a long light pole beat the branches lightly: by this means you may collect great quantities, which ſhould be put into a hole dug for the purpoſe, and burnt.

I have been a collector and preſerver of inſects for the laſt twelve years, and have bred and collected many thouſands in a ſeaſon, and know the time of the different changes of all the European inſects with certainty, and ſuppoſe they were the ſame here, as I obſerve many of the ſame flies come out exactly at the ſame time, and may reaſonably ſuppoſe the reſt follow in rotation.

I. C.

IRELAND.

The Addreſs which follows, from the Freeholders of Armagh to the Earl of Charlemont, and which was noticed in the Morning Poſt of yeſterday, is ſo highly deſcriptive of that which is ſtated to be the general feeling of the People of Ireland, that we cannot refuſe it a place in this Paper.---When Complaints are thus ſtrongly urged, and the combination of Injuſtice with Inſult is felt with ſuch honeſt irritation, the Wiſdom of the Governors is loudly called on, to ſtep between theſe feelings and their natural conſequences.

To the Right Honorable the Earl of CHARLEMONT.

WE, the underſigned Freeholders, of the county of Armagh, think it our duty, equally to your Lordſhip and ourſelves, to expreſs our regret and mortification, at being deprived of your Lordſhip's ſervices as Governor of this county.

We have ſo long known and revered your Lordſhip in that character, and in every other, that we flatter ourſelves it is not in the power of any Miniſter or Deputy Miniſter to diſſolve our connection, or diminiſh your influence.

Your Lordſhip was ſole Governor of our county, in times rather more perilous than the preſent; in times ſhall we ſay, when the kingdom had no Government, or none but that derived from the ſtrength, ſpirit, and wiſdom of the People, ſo often, and with ſuch zealous integrity, informed, adviſed, and led by your Lordſhip; that your Lordſhip having ſo conducted yourſelf, in ſuch times, ſhould of late have been found to require aſſiſtance in the office of Governor, from any integrity, any ability, or any experience which our neighbourhood or nation could offer, we find it difficult to conceive.

That the meaſure of giving your Lordſhip an aſſociate, ſuppoſing it expedient in itſelf, was not conducted with that delicacy to your Lordſhip, that reſpect for paſt ſervices, or that deference for public opinion, which could reconcile your continuance in the office with your Lordſhip's public dignity and private honour, we do believe and regret.—We have, however, upon the occaſion, one conſolation, we truſt, in common with your Lordſhip, that the fact muſt tend ſtill more ſtrongly, if neceſſary, to convince the candid and the diſcerning, that the political *folly* of certain perſons in power keeps equal pace with their political *depravity*; that in one way or other, they muſt for ever expoſe their *principles* and their *incapacity*, and while they defeat every attempt to *reſtore*, *ſecure*, or *improve* the Conſtitution of this Country, every attempt to enquire into offences againſt the vital principles of legiſlative and judicial authority—every attempt to procure to our people the exerciſe and benefit of *Rights* they dare not deny—they will even go out of their way to offend *National Opinion* and *National Feelings* by a public, and it ſhould ſeem ſtudied, *inſult* to one of the beſt and deareſt and moſt dignified of our citizens. On this conſolation, and on this real, though unintended, compliment to your Lordſhip, paid by the Miniſter's agents in this kingdom, permit us to congratulate your Lordſhip. "By their works" we know theſe people, by their loves, and by their hatred; and by the latter we are alſo, with greater certainty informed, *Who the men are, that, in doubt or emergence, we ſhould truſt and follow.*

[Signed by 1378 Freeholders.]

Sir Gilbert Elliot is to move the bill for the repeal of that part of the Teſt Act which concerns Scotland, and Mr. Beaufort is to ſecond it. It has no concern whatever with the grounds upon which the Engliſh Diſſenters apply, but it involves the explanation, and indeed will evince the abſurdity of one of the clauſes of the Act of Union.

The minor politicians in the public houſes have been ſtrangely perplexed with the accounts from India—They have ſome notion of *Peterſburgh* and *Conſtantinople*, but know not what to make of *Guzzlehalty*, *Sattimungulam*, and *Chingleput*.

BOSTON, *June* 23.

The two Mr. Choates, who were captured in January laſt by the Delaware Indians, at Big Bottom, have returned to their friends at Leiceſter, in Worceſter county---They owe their liberty to the generoſity of the Britiſh commanding Officer at Detroit.

PROVIDENCE, *June* 23.

A conſiderable number of counterfeit dollars of different dates have lately been diſcovered in circulation in this town and the adjacent country. They are made of Block Tin, are not milled, and reſemble thoſe taken from a wreck on the African coaſt, uſually called Cape de Verd dollars, which have been corroded by the ſalt water. Theſe counterfeits are eaſily detected, as they are very light, and feel greaſy to the touch.

BENNINGTON, June 20.

Some time ſince we publiſhed an account that the Britiſh had withdrawn their guards from the poſts they had formerly holden in this State: The publication was made in conſequence of information received from a gentleman who had recently been near the ſpot; but we now from authority inform, that the intelligence was premature.—On the contrary, the poſt at Point-au-fair, formerly garriſoned with a ſubaltern's guard, is now augmented to a captain's; and that on Dutchman's point, where formerly a corporal and four men were ſtationed, is reinforced with a ſerjeant and twelve: The ſchooner Maria, likewiſe, which for a long time paſt has lain oppoſite Point-au-fair, in Windmill bay, with four guns only on board, has received her full metal, together with a company of marines, her full complement of ſeamen, with her nettings, &c. complete as in time of war. The Maria, and the poſt at Point au-fair, is five miles, and the poſt on Dutchman's point twelve miles, this ſide the nothern line of Vermont.

The northern poſt informs, that lieut. Ebenezer Hyde of the iſle of Motte, is miſſing, and ſuppoſed to be drowned. He left the iſland on the 28th ult. in a canoe, in company with one Wales, between whom, it is ſaid, the moſt cordial agreement did not ſubſiſt; Wales has ſince returned, but Hyde has not yet been ſeen, The account that Wales gives, as our informant ſays, is, that Hyde fell out of the canoe and was drowned, and that it was out of his power to ſave his life, or bring back his body, as it ſunk immediately after he ceaſed ſtruggling; at other times, it is ſaid, he reports differently, ſo that the real ſtate of the matter is doubtful.

HARTFORD, June 27.

It is with regret we mention the ravages made by the worms in various parts of the country this ſummer. We are told that in New-Haven county, and in the river towns through Maſſachuſetts, Vermont, and New-Hampſhire, and in the eaſtern part of Maſſachuſetts about Boſton, the apple-trees are ſtripped of their foliage by theſe deſtructive animals; and that, in ſome places, the oaks and elms have not eſcaped the ſame fate. Perhaps the oldeſt man alive cannot remember a ſeaſon when theſe worms have appeared in ſuch multitudes, and made ſuch havock with fruit trees. In many inſtances the uſual remedy of tarring trees has proved ineffectual.

The man who will diſcover an effectual method for preſerving trees from theſe devouring animals, will deſerve a monument.

It has been ſaid that hogs will preſerve orchards, by rooting about the bodies of trees in autumn. If ſo, by what means do they effect this purpoſe? Is it by finding and devouring the eggs of the worm, or by turning up the ſoil and expoſing them to the air, rain and froſt? This deſerves conſideration. If the latter, which ſeems probable, then a ſpade might be uſed to advantage, juſt before winter. To dig about the trees would not injure them generally, and the loſs of the graſs or grain under the trees might be diſpenſed with. This hint is ſuggeſted merely as an inducement to experiments, which may aſcertain the fact.

It is further ſuggeſted that trees growing upon a hard clay are never injured by worms. In the town of Hartford this is fully proved. The ſoil is too hard and unyielding to admit the worms, and many old orchards on ſuch a ſoil have always eſcaped, while thoſe which ſtand on a light ſoil, at only a ſmall diſtance, are frequently ſtripped of every leaf. This fact may be of uſe to farmers in ſelecting the ſpots for their orchards.

BALTIMORE, June 24.

Extract from the Speech of Mr. Wilberforce, in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, on the 18th of April, on the important buſineſs of the African Slave-Trade, which he propoſed ſhould be totally aboliſhed.

"It was aſtoniſhing (Mr. Wilberforce ſaid) how very ſtrongly ſome men, even of high rank, were led away by their prejudices. One gentleman, who had been governor of an iſland in the Weſt Indies, and had given evidence before the committee, had ſaid that he had never heard that the ſlaves were uſed ill, or treated with cruelty; on the contrary, he had always underſtood they were treated *extremely well:* And yet, ſtrange to tell, he admitted, in the courſe of his examination, that of late their condition and treatment had been altered *greatly for the better.*

"When that gentleman was aſked, whether there was any law in the Weſt-Indies, making it *death* for a *maſter* to *kill* his *ſlave*, he ſeemed aſtoniſhed that any one could, for a moment, ſuppoſe that the murder of a Negro was not a capital offence in the Weſt-Indies: And yet it ſo happened, that had that gentleman looked into the Penal Code of the very iſland of which he had been governor, he would have found that the very firſt law in it enacted, that a maſter who ſhould kill his ſlave, ſhould pay a fine of 150 l. currency; ſo far was it from declaring that the killing, in ſuch a caſe, was murder, and that the murderer ſhould ſuffer death.

"How then could it be expected that Negroes, being thus put out of the protection of the law, and degraded below the level of the human ſpecies, ſhould be happy, ſhould think like men, and wiſh to propagate their kind?

"Some people, indeed, have found out an excuſe for the treatment which the Negroes experienced at our hands; for they repreſented them as a race of beings ſuffering under the particular diſpleaſure of Heaven, branded by wrath, and doomed to bondage and infamy. If thoſe who urged this doctrine were ſincere in it, he would feel himſelf diſpoſed to reſpect their zeal, however miſtaken it might be. The diſpenſations of Providence were incomprehenſible; nor could man diſcover, by dint of reaſon, why moral evil was ſuffered to exiſt in this world with moral good. Until God himſelf ſhould reveal the cauſe, man muſt ſubmit to what he cannot comprehend. But when he heard people urge the ſuppoſed diſpleaſure of the Almighty againſt this unfortunate race of men, merely as an excuſe for thoſe cruelties which their paſſions prompted them to exerciſe upon the Negroes, he felt his indignation riſe againſt thoſe who had the audacity to add blaſphemy to barbarity, and endeavour to make the common Father of mankind the accomplice, or rather the author, of their cruelties."

In this debate Mr. Francis contended, that "if the arguments of Mr. Wilberforce had not convinced every one of the propriety of the abolition of the ſlave trade, *no human reaſoning ought ever to be allowed to have any weight.*——Whatever had been ſaid in favour of the trade, *no one had aſſerted that it was not criminal;* and he doubted much, whether it was *even profitable.*"

June 28. The National Aſſembly of France has paſſed a decree which orders the arreſt of the Cardinal de Rohan, for being guilty of High-Treaſon.

A letter from France mentions, that "PRESIDENT WASHINGTON's letter to the National Aſſembly of that kingdom, congratulating the nation on its revolution, had been read with great applauſe in the National Aſſembly, and ordered to be printed."

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 6.

We are informed that his Excellency the Governor of this Commonwealth, purſuant to powers veſted in him by law, has formed two very advantageous contracts, which are founded on undoubted ſecurity, for removing obſtructions, and improving the navigation of the Delaware and Schuylkill.

During the late circuit of the Judges of the Supreme Court to the weſtward, we are told that the grand jury of the proper diſtrict found bills of indictment againſt thoſe perſons who killed the Moravian Indians.

Accounts from the weſtward inform, that no Indians have been ſeen or heard of, on the frontiers of this ſtate, for three or four weeks paſt---That the continental troops rendezvouſed at Pittſburg, have left that place, and proceeded down the Ohio, though their particular deſtination was not known.

Extract of a letter from the Weſtern Country, June 11, 1791.

"Your letter, of the 12th of May, I received, and alſo one reſpecting the ſheriff, &c. and am much obliged to you for them. I have delayed ſo long making acknowledgments, for want of uſeful information to give. The unexpected reception which the Indians met at Kirkpatrick's, and the extreme caution of the people, together with an almoſt conſtant volunteer ſcout kept by Col. Pomeroy and others, appear to have put the ſavages very much on their guard, and I preſume they have now left that frontier; no trail or mark of them having been ſeen ſince about two weeks ago, that they ſtole ſome horſes near the Kiſkeminity.

"You rightly complain of a prevailing animoſity againſt the Indian name. This prevails greatly amongſt thoſe who have had their deareſt relations horribly ſlain, perhaps tortured by the lurking ſavage, who always ſtrikes where he is leaſt expected, and where the age, ſex or ſituation of the perſons attacked, renders the murderer ſecure,—or elſe by an ignorant or imprincipled banditti, ſuch as rob your houſes, and ſteal your horſes.

"Certainly ſome very unjuſtifiable outrages have been committed—but in my reaſoning in favour of ſuppoſed friendly Indians, I find myſelf greatly ſtraitened.—I have heard an eminent magiſtrate very lately declare, that we ought to examine them before we ſhoot, at leaſt to order them to ſtand, &c. But how will this appear to real life? At Cutright's houſe, they not only ſaid that they were friends, but came in, eat and drank, and deliberately prepared for the unprovoked carnage. If they were not really friends, viz. Senecas, ſome of them ſpoke that tongue; and I am well informed, that ſome of the people's goods were found in ſome of the deſerted canoes, ſaid to have belonged to the Senecas. At Kirkpatrick's the people, without ſuſpicion, opened the door, after riſing from breakfaſt—when two of them were inſtantly ſhot down. Lieutenant Buſkirk and ſome others were ſhot down unexpectedly—and as Captain Moore, with eighteen others (one of them a favourite nephew of mine) were returning from Harmar's expedition, 17 of them were ſhot down, without time to examine or chance to defend themſelves.——Four young ladies, daughters of Mr. Crow, were caught at a diſtance from the houſe, not ſuſpecting danger; the leaſt of them eſcaped, whilſt they were killing her ſiſters, on a remote hill. The Indian who led her by the hand had ſeven green ſcalps at his belt.

"How, in ſuch caſes, can we enquire whether they are friends or not? and if we could, and they were in danger, they would all profeſs themſelves friends. Their manner of killing, and the objects of their revenge, render their war terrible; and their ſtate of Society does not admit of ſocial ſecurity in treaties. It will be ſaid, that ſuch is their mode of making war; and this is the law of nations with them. For this very reaſon, they are not fit ſociety for Europeans. I hope no further treaties will be made, without as great ſecurity as the nature of the caſe will admit, for their relinquiſhing their ſavage modes of war. I am for having treaties ſacredly kept when made; but would be very cautious in making them. If any people in Europe were to make war in the manner they do, all the powers there would join in exterminating them, if they could not civilize them; except ſome ſuch ſelf-intereſted nation as England ſhould find their account in protecting them, like the Algerines. Deaths received in open battle will be forgiven by ſurviving relations; but ſuch as the caſe of Mr. Crow's daughters, the torture of Col. Crawford, and thouſands of other caſes, will never be forgiven, and they cannot be forgotten."

Accounts from various parts of the continent mention a great deſtruction in the vegetable world by catterpillars, canker-worms, cut-worms, &c. They are in ſuch ſwarms in many places as ſcarcely to leave the appearance of verdure behind them. The late rains, we truſt, have put a ſtop to their depredations.

Extract of a letter from Lancaſter, dated June 28, *to a gentleman in this city.*

"A moſt horrid and cruel murder was committed a few days ſince, on the body of a young German, in the neighbourhood of Lebanon, of the name of Orandorff. I ſaw the inquiſition taken before Juſtices Thorne and Clarke. It appeared that, about 12 o'clock at night, when aſleep in bed, a fellow entered his room, ſtruck him on the head with an axe, and then cut his throat, of which he inſtantly died: This was on the ſecond ſtory; the ruffian then deſcended to a room on the firſt ſtory, where his (the deceaſed's) two ſiſters lay, entered the room with a lanthorn and candle burning, intending, no doubt, to murder them and rob the houſe; in this however he was diſappointed, one of them made reſiſtance; in the ſtruggle the candle went out, and the axe fell out of his hand; the other ſiſter eſcaped out of the window to alarm the neighbours, and in the mean time the villain fled, leaving behind him the axe and two ſmall cords, with which he firſt attempted to tie the young girls. The man murdered was to be married next Tueſday to a very decent farmer's daughter."

About one o'clock on Tueſday, the 28th ult. three deſperate villains robbed a pilot boat, laying at the ſhip yards, of ſeveral articles; amongſt which were, a ſpy-glaſs and the colours of the boat. Theſe articles, it is hoped, if offered for ſale, will be a means of diſcovering the perpetrators. The colours are of white India Muſlin, with a union of blue, white and red. When they boarded the boat, they found only two boys, of about 15 years old each, aſleep, who were threatened with inſtant death if they ſhould attempt making the leaſt noiſe: they then took whatever they choſe, and frequently uttered the moſt horrid oaths, that if the owner, Jacob Hart, had been on board, they would have murdered him.

A large quantity of grained Maple Sugar, in boxes of about 400lb. each, and alſo about 15,000 weight of the ſame ſort of ſugar in cakes or lumps, are advertiſed for public ſale at New-York, on the 11th inſtant

By JOSEPH HUGG, JOHN WILKINS, *and* JOSEPH ELLIS, *Eſquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the County of Glouceſter,*

NOTICE is hereby given, that, upon application to us by Felix Fiſter, of Woolwich townſhip, in the county of Glouceſter, who claims an undivided half part of all that tract of land, late the property of John Hendrickſon, deceaſed, and Jonas Hendrickſon, ſituate, lying, and being in the ſaid townſhip of Woolwich, containing one hundred and thirty-three acres and two roods of land, bounded by lands of David Hendrickſon, lands late of Henry Hendrickſon, deceaſed, lands late of Mounce Hendrickſon, deceaſed, James Hinchman, deceaſed, lands of Samuel Tonkins, and others, and Repaupa Creek, We have nominated John Blackwood, William White and Daniel Sutherland, commiſſioners, to divide the ſaid tract of land into equal ſhares or parts, and unleſs proper objections are ſtated to us, at the houſe of Henry Haines, in Woodbury, on the twelfth day of Auguſt next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the ſaid John Blackwood, William White, and Daniel Sutherland, will then be appointed commiſſioners, to make partition of the ſaid land, purſuant to an act, entitled, "An Act for the more eaſy Partition of Lands held by Copartners, Joint Tenants, and Tenants in Common," paſſed the eleventh of November, 1789. Given under our hands, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini 1791.

JOS. HUGG,
JOHN WILKINS,
JOSEPH ELLIS.

¶ 6 w.

Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, June 13, 1791.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the firſt inſt. a large ſorrel HORSE, about 15 and an half hands high, about five years old, has ſome ſaddle marks, ſhod with only one ſhoe before, lengthy made, and trots rough. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN M'DOWELL.

ALBANY, June 20.

At Canaan, in Connecticut, at a late training, one Hinman, under a falſe notion of *honoring* his captain, ſo overloaded his muſket, that it burſt on diſcharging, and wounded him ſo ſeverely, that the amputation of his right hand was the conſequence.—Accidents of this nature, which are every year, almoſt innumerable, we publiſh as a caution to diſcourage the boyiſh practice of overloading fire arms, eſpecially at reviews or other times of public training.

PHILADELPHIA.

On Monday morning laſt the Commiſſioners appointed to receive Subſcriptions for the Bank of the United States, met at the Bank in this city.——At an early hour many reſpectable gentlemen of this and other ſtates aſſembled before the doors were opened, for the purpoſe of delivering in their Subſcriptions, which, we learn from the beſt authority, amounted to twenty-four thouſand ſhares,—four thouſand more than could be received. The number of perſons ready to ſubſcribe was ſo great, and the amount of their intended Subſcriptions ſo far exceeded the limits preſcribed in the Conſtitution of the Bank, that the Commiſſioners thought proper to adjourn, in order to form ſome Rule by which to regulate the buſineſs, ſo that no preference or partiality ſhould prevail in the eſtabliſhment of an Inſtitution that ſo much concerns the welfare of the United States and the intereſts of the individuals who are diſpoſed to become Stockholders.

It may be proper to obſerve here, that the number of ſhares limited by law is 25,000—of which the United States retain 5000, conſequently 20,000 only can be ſubſcribed for. About 24,000 were on Monday laſt offered, but a few Subſcriptions only received, for the reaſons above mentioned.

The ANNIVERSARY of AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE was celebrated in this City with due reſpect.

The different corps of militia paraded in the morning at the State-houſe, where a number of citizens were aſſembled, for the ſocial purpoſe of congratulating each other on the happy return of the day that at once completes *fifteen* years of our exiſtence as a Nation, and exhibits *fifteen* links in the chain of an union, that may be expected to defy human power to effect its diſjunction. The members of the Society of Cincinnati added luſtre to the ſcene, and joining in proceſſion, marched to Zion Church, where an oration ſuited to the occaſion was delivered, by Robert Porter, Eſquire, one of the members of that reſpectable body: after which, the proceſſion adjourning to the State-houſe, ſeparated into parties and then retired to their various ſtations, where repaſts had been prepared for them.

The different places of entertainment in town and country were crowded with company.—Grays' gardens, Harrogate, the Wig-wam, and every other beautiful villa, whether public or private, exhibited one continued concert of national harmony and exultation.

Extract of a letter from London, dated March 14.

"Yeſterday a Committee of Canada merchants had an interview with Mr. Pitt on the ſubject of the bill for new moddeling the conſtitution of that province. They ſtated their objections to the bill in its preſent ſhape. They referred chiefly to the mixed government which is to be eſtabliſhed in the Lower Province. That intended for the Upper being, as they well know, a new ſource of patronage, they abandon, as a thing which they have no influence to prevent; but they expreſſed their earneſt wiſhes that at leaſt the Engliſh commercial code ſhould be eſtabliſhed in Quebec—that the ſyſtem ſhould be made permanent, and that the proceedings and records ſhould be kept in Engliſh, that there might not be the confuſion and uncertainty which there certainly would be if they were to be ſubject to a Legiſlation, Engliſh and French, in which one act might be founded on the Engliſh model—another on the French—and by which the province muſt be perpetually diſtracted by the contradictory laws—and the contending parties of the province.

"Mr. Pitt did not ſee any inconveniencies to Commerce from the intended arrangement.——Whether the laws were French or Engliſh, they would ſoon be equally underſtood by the inhabitants.—Merchants were accuſtomed to different ſyſtems of law, as in every foreign port to which they trade, they found a different ſyſtem: and he could not yet ſatisfy them whether the procedings and records of the Aſſembly and Courts, would be in Engliſh or French, or both."

Aſmi Achmet Effendi, Envoy Extraordinary from the Ottoman Porte to the King of Pruſſia, made his formal entry into Berlin on the 16th of February.

The pomp of this embaſſy does but feebly diſguiſe the humiliation of Turkey; an empire, whoſe power has hitherto, for the moſt part, ſecured them the abſurd indulgence of receiving ambaſſadors and ſending none; and which cannot now be ſuppoſed to deviate from this rule, except from the humble reaſon of—neceſſity.

Departed this life, on the 29th ultimo, Mrs. *Sarah Riche*, wife of *Thomas Riche*, eſquire, of New-Windſor, in the 61ſt year of her age, and on Thurſday her remains were intered in the family vault in Chriſt Church yard.

To this ſaid tomb, whoe're thou art, draw near, and learn, that in four ſhort months three lovely and accompliſhed ſiſters were cut off in the bloom of life by the iron hand of death, and now inhabit this ſolemn repoſitory.

Struck with ſad anguiſh at the ſtern decree, the fond mother had never ceaſed to mourn their loſs; her ſorrowful reflections at length brought on a painful and diſtreſſing diſorder, which ſhe bore with great fortitude and reſignation, and looked forward with anxious expectation to that period, in which ſhe was to become an inhabitant with her beloved children, and mingle her aſhes with the ſilent dead; and in the ſpace of 18 months, the indulgent huſband, and the affectionate father, deplored the loſs of his beloved wife and three amiable daughters.

"Awake then, thou that ſleepeth, and have your loins girt about you, for you know not the day nor the hour in which the *Son of God* ſhall come."

Bank of North America.

July 1ſt, 1791.

AT a meeting of the Directors, this day, a dividend of three and one half per cent, was declared on the Capital Stock, for the laſt half year, and the ſame will be paid to the Stockholders, or their repreſentatives, at any time after the 10th inſtant.

3 d THOMAS WILLING, *Preſident.*

TO BE LET,

A COMMODIOUS two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, ſituate on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, in the townſhip of Blockley, near the Middle Ferry, and about two miles from the city of Philadelphia. There are belonging to the ſame about 15 or 16 acres of Land, ſeveral of which are Meadow and improvable Marſh; there are alſo on the premiſes ſeveral Peach Trees, bearing fruit of a rare and delicious kind, a well of good water near the door, a good garden ſpot, hay houſe, ſtables, &c.

The houſe is ſo ſituated, as to command a very agreeable Eaſtern proſpect of the river Schuylkill and city of Philadelphia, and is ſuitably calculated, either for a ſtore, a ſmall dairy, or a tradeſman. For further particulars, enquire of the Subſcriber, living about two miles from the Premiſes, on what is called the Marſhall's Road, WILLIAM BISPHAM.

Blockley, July 6, 1791. tf.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE, in Strawberry-alley, nearly oppoſite the Bull's Head tavern; the houſe is two ſtories high, two rooms on a floor, with a kitchen adjoining and a flat over the kitchen to dry cloaths on; it has the privilege of a ten feet and five feet alley from Strawberry-alley to the back door of the kitchen. The premiſes have been let from 30 to 60 pounds per annum for 40 years laſt paſt. One half the purchaſe money being paid down, the remainder may remain on intereſt, with proper ſecurity. Enquire of the Printers.

N. B. It is clear of ground rent. §

WAS left with the ſubſcriber, living in Loyal-Sock townſhip, Northumberland county, a likely bright bay *Mare*, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, as ſhe was formerly ſeen with a ſuſpicious perſon, who called himſelf Elial Peck Gobell, and ſaid he came from Morris county, New-Jerſey, and is ſince fled. Said mare is about 15 hands high, both hind feet and one fore foot white, with a blaze in her face, a natural trotter, and ſaid to be about five years old. The owner, on proving property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

WILLIAM HEPBURN.

June 17, 1791. ‡

New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, June 21, 1791.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the ninth inſt. a ſorrel HORSE, with a bald face, ſpavined in both hind legs, ſuppoſed to be about ſix years old, a natural trorter. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. ¶ THOMAS STEWART.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Buſſeltown, on the 2d inſt. a red COW, with ſhort horns, turning inwards to each other, and the middle part of her face white. She was then giving milk, and in good order. Whoever gives information of ſaid Cow to the Subſcriber, at Buſſeltown, in Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, or to Mr. Alexander Martin, ſtorekeeper in Frankfort, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and, if brought home, reaſonable charges.

JOHN M'CLELLEN.

June 10th, 1791.

Burr Mill Stones, and Boulting Cloths,

THE ſubſcriber, at his ſhop in Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets, hath for ſale a quantity of *Burrs*, either in *Blocks*, or made up in *Mill Stones* of any ſize, which he will warrant to be of the beſt quality. Alſo an excellent aſſortment of *Boulting Cloths*, &c. &c.

From his experience in the milling buſineſs, he hopes to be enabled to give ſatisfaction to ſuch as may be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom.

‡ eow. MICHAEL GUNCKEL.

Plaſter of Paris,

OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY,

Ground to any degree of fineneſs, to ſuit the purchaſer,

To be Sold at the GAOL in Philadelphia.

The price at preſent is *Three Shillings* per buſhel, where it will be continued to be ſold on the loweſt terms occaſionally.

THE great advantages ariſing from this important manure are now pretty generally underſtood by the farmers in the neighbourhood of the city; but perhaps its ſucceſs in gardens is not ſo much known. Some experiments made this ſpring on cabbage plants have been attended with aſtoniſhing effects.

Great care will be taken that none but the very beſt ſort ſhall be ground at the Gaol; and as the giving uſeful employment to the criminals will contribute to the benefit of the community, it is hoped that it may prove an additional inducement to farmers and gardeners to make trial of ſo convenient a manure. tf

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WOOD LAND.

To be Sold, a valuable Piece of Woodland,

SITUATE in the townſhip of Roxborough, Philadelphia county, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, about 9 miles from the city, containing 248 acres and 137 perches, bounded weſtward by the river Schuylkill, ſouthward by land of Thomas Levezey and others; the whole is well ſupplied with timber, which is very valuable, being in the vicinity of Germantown and ſeveral lime kilns, from which it is diſtant only between three and four miles; a conſiderable quantity of meadow may be made; almoſt the whole of the remainder would, if cleared, make extraordinary plough land. Wiſſahickon running through this tract affords a fine mill ſeat. If more convenient to purchaſers would be ſold in lots. Apply to BENJAMIN WILSON, at George Baker's, No. 57, Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

May 27, 1791. eptf

Lately Publiſhed, and now Selling,

At W. and D. HALL's Book-ſtore,

IN MARKET-STREET,

The Book of COMMON PRAYER,

and Adminiſtration of the SACRAMENTS, and other RITES and CEREMONIES of the CHURCH, according to the Uſe of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA: together with THE PSALTER, or PSALMS of DAVID.

DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the Seventh Day of Auguſt, in the Fifteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America, WILLIAM HALL, *of the ſaid Diſtrict, hath depoſited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, to wit:*——"*The Book of Common Prayer, "and Adminiſtration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Cere-"monies of the Church, according to the Uſe of the Proteſtant Epiſ-"copal Church in the United States of America: together with the "Pſalter, or Pſalms of David.*"——*In Conformity to the Act of the Congreſs of the United States of America, entituled "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of ſuch Copies, during the Times therein mentioned.*"

SAMUEL CALDWELL, *Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.*

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

JAMES ADAMS, at his Printing-office, Wilmington, and JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, Printer, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A CAREFUL AND STRICT

INQUIRY

INTO

The *modern* prevailing Notions

OF THAT

FREEDOM of WILL,

Which is ſuppoſed to be eſſential to Moral Agency, Virtue and Vice, Reward and Puniſhment, Praiſe and Blame.

By the late Rev. and learned Jonathan Edwards, A. M. Preſident of the College of New-Jerſey.

Rom. ix. 16. *It is not of him that willeth*——

To which is annexed, Preſident Edwards's REMARKS on the Eſſays on the Principles of Moral and Natural Religion: In a Letter to a Miniſter of the Church of Scotland; never publiſhed before in America.

Extract from the Author's Preface.

"THE ſubject of this work is of ſuch importance, as to *demand* attention, and the moſt thorough conſideration. Of all kinds of knowledge that we can ever obtain, the knowledge of God, and the knowledge of ourſelves, are the moſt important. As religion is the great buſineſs, for which we are created, and on which our happineſs depends; and as religion conſiſts in an intercourſe between ourſelves and our Maker; and ſo has its foundation in God's nature and ours, and in the relation that God and we ſtand in to each other; therefore a true knowledge of both muſt be needful in order to true religion. But the knowledge of ourſelves conſiſts chiefly in right apprehenſions concerning thoſe two chief faculties of our nature, the *Underſtanding* and *Will*. Both are very important: Yet the ſcience of the latter muſt be confeſs'd to be of greateſt moment; in as much as all virtue and religion have their ſeat more immediately in the will, conſiſting more eſpecially in right acts and habits of this faculty. And the grand queſtion about the freedom of the will, is the main point that belongs to the ſcience of the will. Therefore I ſay, the importance of this ſubject greatly *demands* the attention of Chriſtians, and eſpecially of Divines."

☞ Subſcribers for this work are requeſted to ſend for their copies.

To be Sold, or exchanged for a Farm

in Pennſylvania, within 60 miles of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Loudoun county, Virginia, ſituated at the foot of the Blue Mountain, on the ſouth ſide, at Snicker's Gap, and adjoining the great road from Alexandria to Winchеſter. It contains 705 acres, including 60 acres of cleared upland and 12 acres of good meadow, and is ſo well watered, that much more meadow may eaſily be made. There are on the premiſes two ſmall dwelling-houſes and ſeveral out-houſes, with an excellent young orchard. It is well ſituated for a ſtore and tavern. For further particulars enquire of *John Hough*, near Leeſburgh, Virginia, or of *Bartholomew* or *Caſpar Wiſter*, in Philadelphia. tf.

George Tudor, *Broker*,

At his Office, the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, three doors above Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Old Court-houſe, Philadelphia,

BUYS, ſells and exchanges the different ſpecies of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities of this and every other ſtate in the union.

Furniſhes Certificates and State Money for the Land-Office, and the buſineſs of taking out Warrants, Patents, &c. done with diſpatch.

Every Kind of tranſferable Property, real and perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very reaſonable terms.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, in Ridley townſhip, Delaware county, within about twelve miles of this city, and on the great road leading to Cheſter; containing 348 acres, whereof upwards of one hundred acres are in woods; thirty acres meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence; the remainder is clear, and the whole well watered. There are on the premiſes a ſtone dwelling houſe, with ſome other buildings, and the place altogether is well calculated for farming on a large ſcale, the land being good, and ſo near to the capital (now) of the United States.

Part of the Purchaſe Money will be required on ſigning the deed, and the payment of the remainder will be made as convenient as poſſible to the purchaſer.

The title is indiſputable. For further information, and terms of ſale, application is to be made to Mr. John Crozer, at Springfield, adjoining the place, or to Michael Conner, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia. t. f.

Philadelphia, May 11, 1791.

Five Pounds Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's paſture, in Weſt-Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 1ſt of June, a cheſnut ſorrel HORSE, about 15 and an half hands high, 4 years old, whitiſh mane and tail, which has lately been docked, ſome ſmall ſaddle marks, and is ſhod before, long bodied, trots and canters well. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or THREE POUNDS for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges paid, if brought home, by

JACOB ZOOK.

June 6th, 1791. †

PENNSYLVANIA.

By THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been given to me upon oath, that about an hour after night, on Thurſday, the ninth day of this inſtant (June) ARTHUR ERWIN, late of the county of Bucks, in this commonwealth, Eſquire, while peaceably ſitting, with ſundry other perſons, in the houſe of Daniel Macafee, in the county of Luzerne, received a wound with a bullet, which was diſcharged from a gun into the ſaid houſe by ſome perſon unknown, and of which wound the ſaid ARTHUR ERWIN then and there inſtantly died. And whereas there is great cauſe to preſume, that the ſaid wound was wilfully and maliciouſly given, with intent to kill the ſaid ARTHUR ERWIN, as aforeſaid; and the juſtice, energy and dignity of the government require that the moſt effectual meaſures ſhould be purſued for diſcovering, apprehending, ſecuring and puniſhing the perpetrator of ſo heinous a murder, his aiders and abettors. Therefore, I have thought it proper and neceſſary to iſſue this proclamation, hereby offering a reward of *Two Hundred Dollars* to any perſon or perſons who ſhall diſcover, apprehend and ſecure the perpetrator of the ſaid murder, his aiders and abettors, to be paid upon the conviction of them or any of them. And beſides the reward aforeſaid, I do further offer and promiſe to any one of the perſons who may have been concerned in contriving and committing the ſaid murder (the actual and immediate perpetrator thereof excepted) a full and free pardon for the ſame, upon condition that he ſhall and does diſcloſe the name and names of his accomplice or accomplices, ſo that ſuch accomplice or accomplices may be apprehended, tried and convicted. And all Judges, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Coroners, Conſtables, and other officers of the commonwealth, according to the duties of their reſpective ſtations, are hereby required and enjoined to employ all lawful means for diſcovering, apprehending, ſecuring, trying and bringing to juſtice, as well the perpetrator of the ſaid murder, as alſo other perſons aiding and aſſiſting therein.

Given under my hand and the great ſeal of the ſtate, at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and of the commonwealth the fifteenth.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

By the Governor,
A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the commonwealth.

IN addition to the above reward, we, the ſubſcribers, promiſe and engage to pay *Five Hundred Dollars* to the perſon or perſons who ſhall diſcover, apprehend and ſecure the aſſaſſin who, on the night of the 9th inſtant, murdered Arthur Erwin, Eſquire, of Bucks county, at Tioga-Point, in the county of Luzerne, on conviction of the perpetrator, and his execution for the ſame.

JOSEPH ERWIN,
WILLIAM ERWIN,
HUGH ERWIN,
SAMUEL ERWIN,
JOHN MULHALLON.

June 20, 1791.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool and Briſtol, and now opening for ſale, by

ELLIS YARNALL,

No. 39, North ſide of Market, between Font and Second-ſtreets,
A large and general aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Braſs, Copper and Pewter Wares, plated and other Buckles and Buttons, a great variety of ſhoe and knee chapes, ſingle and double joint ſpectacles, ivory and horn combs, Whitechapel needles, plated ſpurs, card wire, braſs and iron wire of all ſizes, bar lead, ſheet iron, Crowley ſteel, &c. &c.

Alſo a large quantity of

Copper, in Sheets and Bottoms, flat and raiſed.

Country Shop-keepers may be ſupplied on ſhort notice, and at a moderate price, for caſh, or the uſual credit.

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At the ſouth-eaſt corner of Second and Market-ſtreets, at No. 52,
HAS FOR SALE, AN ASSORTMENT OF

Carpets and Carpeting,

ALSO

A General Aſſortment of other Goods as uſual. †

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
(Price Six Shillings)

By CAREY, STEWART & Co.
No. 22, north Front-ſtreet,

A TREATISE

ON THE

Importance of Religious Opinions—

By M. NECKER.

Extracts from the Monthly Review, vol. 78, page 598.

De l'importance des opinions religieuſe. By M. NECKER.

"THE offering here made at the ſhrine of religion, by a man of buſineſs, a man of true political wiſdom, and a man of the world, in the city of Paris, is *a curious phenomenon.*---It is alſo a noble one---and gives M. Necker, who has been long eſteemed for his great capacity, literary merit, and eminent virtues, *a new and diſtinguiſhed title to the veneration of the public.* It has been this virtuous man's deſtiny to arrive at eminence in every line that he has purſued, from the counting houſe to the threſhold of the cabinet. And it is impoſſible, if we read the work before us with candour and attention, not to ſee that both his head and his heart make *a diſtinguiſhed and affecting appearance in the cauſe of religion.*

Vol. 80, page 370. "We rejoice to ſee *this excellent work* naturalized here---and it ought to be tranſlated into every European language." 4t

---

WANTED,

As an Apprentice in an Ironmongery Store,

A LAD about 12 or 14 years old, who can write a good hand, and underſtands arithmetic:---his integrity and ſobriety muſt be unexceptionable; none other need apply. Enquire of the Printers.

PENNSYLVANIA, ſs.

By THOMAS MIFFLIN, GOVERNOR *of the Commonwealth of* PENNSYLVANIA,

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth did, on the fourth day of April, inſtant, Reſolve, That the Governor be requeſted to iſſue a Proclamation, inviting propoſals for undertaking to open and eſtabliſh Canals and Locks, on or near the waters of Tulpehocken, and Quitapahilla, and a Canal from Frank's-town to Poplar Run; for undertaking to clear the Suſquehanna river, from Wright's Ferry to the Maryland line; and for undertaking to make a Turnpike road from the city of Philadelphia, through the borough of Lancaſter, to the river Suſquehanna, as well as through any other part of the ſtate; I have, therefore, in compliance with the ſaid requeſt, and in order to promote the important and beneficial deſigns of the Legiſlature, publiſhed this Proclamation, hereby inviting any perſon or perſons, who ſhall be willing to undertake to open and eſtabliſh proper Canals and Locks, on or near the ſaid waters of Tulpehocken and Quitapahilla; or to open and eſtabliſh a Canal from Frank's town to Poplar Run aforeſaid; or to clear the Suſquehanna river, from Wright's Ferry to the Maryland line aforeſaid; or to make a Turnpike Road from the city of Philadelphia, through the borough of Lancaſter, to the river Suſquehanna, to tranſmit propoſals, in writing, for undertaking and accompliſhing the ſaid objects reſpectively, to the Office of the Secretary of the commonwealth, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next.

GIVEN under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this twenty-ſecond day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and of the Commonwealth the fifteenth.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

By the Governor,
A. J. DALLAS, Sec'ry.

ALL perſons having juſt demands againſt the eſtate of MARY HINSHELWOOD, mantua maker, late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, on the 15th day of Auguſt next, at the widow PAUL's inn, the ſign of the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on ſaid day; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment, to prevent further trouble.

ARTHUR HOWELL, Executor.

Philadelphia, June 15, 1791. ‡

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 10th inſtant at night, a black HORSE, with a bald face, and hind feet white, pretty high up his legs, between 14 and 15 hands high; he generally holds his head uncommonly high, paces and trots, though moſt natural to pace, ſhod before, and was lame in his right ſhoulder, occaſioned by a fall he lately had. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ANTHONY WILLIAMS.

6th month 13th, 1791. ‡

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN away, the 8th of this inſtant, from the Subſcriber, living in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, a Negroe Man, named DICK; is about five feet eight or nine inches high, very black, ſhews his teeth remarkably when he laughs, is about 38 years of age: Took with him when he went away, one coat, a jacket with ſleeves, two waiſtcoats, one pair of breeches, two ſhirts, three pair of yarn ſtockings, four pair of ſhoes, one pair about half wore, the other three new. Whoever ſecures the ſaid negroe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by me,

THOMAS BEANS.

Three Pounds Reward.

BROKE jail laſt night, at Norriſtown, Montgomery county, a certain William Armſtrong, Joſeph Smith, and John Stanley, convicts. Armſtrong is about five feet ſix inches high, ſlim, and marked on the arm with the letters W. A. Smith is about five feet ten inches high, appears to be ſickly and has a down look, with brown hair and eyes. Stanley is about five feet eight inches high, grey hair and eyes, and his ears are cropped. Whoever takes up ſaid fellows, or either of them, and ſecures them in any jail of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, ſhall be entitled to the above reward for each of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by

HENRY KOOKEN, *Sheriff.*

June 12th, 1791.

FOR SALE,

TWO contiguous plantations and tracts of land, ſituate in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, on Brandywine creek, about two miles from Downing's-town, and about 30 miles from the city of Philadelphia, now in the tenure of Dennis Wheelen and John Dowling, reſpectively, one of them containing about 100 acres, the other 168 acres; there is 110 acres cleared, the remainder good woodland. Theſe plantations have two good apple orchards of excellent fruit; about 26 acres of good meadow, and 50 acres more might be made, there being ſeveral ſtreams ſufficient to water the whole. The ſituation is very convenient to lime-ſtone kilns, for manuring. They will be ſold ſeparate or together as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers.

Alſo a plantation, ſituate in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the river Schuylkill, near the upper ferry, about three miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 80 acres, on which are three apple orchards of good fruit, a good ſtone houſe, ſtone barn, ſpring-houſe and other improvements, ſeveral excellent ſprings. The place is well manured with lime, it commands a noble proſpect of the river Schuylkill, and would ſuit exceeding well for a gentleman's country ſeat. It will be ſold either in lots or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers.

Alſo one convenient two ſtory frame houſe and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Vine-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 35 feet.

Alſo a frame ſtable of 20 by 22 feet, and lot of ground on which it ſtands, ſituate in Coomb's-alley, in the ſaid city.

One half of the purchaſe money being paid, reaſonable credit will be given for the remainder, with intereſt. For further particulars enquire of EVERARD BOLTON, in Front-ſtreet, between High and Mulberry-ſtreets, Philadelphia. tf

---

A Brewery, &c. for Sale,

SITUATE on the weſt ſide of Sixth-ſtreet, between Mulberry and High-ſtreets. The lot is 50 feet by 196 feet, and contains the following buildings: A dwelling houſe, 17 feet ſix inches by 35 feet 6 inches, ſix rooms, and a fire place in each. The brew houſe 22 feet by 70 feet, with good vaults under, and a malt houſe, 24 feet by 50 feet and 20 feet by 22 feet, all of ſtone. Alſo on the ſouth ſide of the lot is a brick tenement two ſtories high, with four rooms and a fire place in each; the whole ſubject to a ground-rent of fifteen pounds per annum. The purchaſer on paying one third of the money when the deed is executed, may have a reaſonable credit for the remainder, on paying intereſt. Apply to Iſaac Howell, on the premiſes,

JOSHUA HOWELL, or
SAMUEL COATES.

April 13. tf

Shelled Barley, Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch and Hair Powder,

Manufactured and Sold by

JOSEPH FEW,

DRAWBRIDGE.

HE ALSO SELLS——American manufactured F. and F. F. Gunpowder of an excellent quality.

THE HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR

MUSTARD SEED.

This Day is Publiſhed, by

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the NEW STONE-HOUSE, No. 41, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

VOLUME III.

OF THE AMERICAN EDITION OF

ENCYCLOPÆDIA;

OR,

A Dictionary of Arts, Sciences and Miſcellaneous Literature.

ON A PLAN ENTIRELY NEW.

THIS volume contains a deſcription of Barbary, Barcelona, Barometers, Baſaltes, Baſtile, Beauty, Bedouins, Beer, Bible, Blindneſs, Blow-pipe, Book, Book-keeping, Bos, Botany, Brewing, Brick-making, Britain, Brutes, with a great variety of Biographical and Miſcellaneous Articles; illuſtrated with Twenty elegant Engravings.

The plan of this work, by which the different ſciences and arts are digeſted into the form of diſtinct treatiſes or ſyſtems, comprehending the hiſtory, theory and practice of each, according to the lateſt diſcoveries and improvements; full explanations of the various detached parts of knowledge; deſcriptions of the countries, cities, principal mountains, rivers, &c. throughout the world; general hiſtory of the different empires, kingdoms and ſtates, antient and modern, and lives of the moſt eminent perſons in every age and nation, gives it a decided ſuperiority over any work of the kind ever publiſhed in the Engliſh language.

The work is now going forward, enriched with various improvements, by gentlemen eminent in the reſpective ſciences in this country, and under the patronage of ſuch a liberal ſubſcription, as makes it neceſſary to print double the number originally intended.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a ſuperfine paper, and new types (caſt for the purpoſe by *Baine*, Philadelphia) which will be occaſionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work may be had in volumes or half-volumes, it being propoſed to deliver the volumes in parts, at twenty ſhillings (Pennſylvania currency) each, in boards, or for the whole volume, five dollars, in boards. The volumes now finiſhed are to be paid on delivery, and the price of one volume is to be paid in advance, and the price of each ſucceeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it.

III. The work to be regularly taken and paid on the publication of each volume ſucceſſively.

IV. In the courſe of publication will be delivered nearly four hundred copperplates, elegantly engraved in Philadelphia; which by far exceed in number thoſe given in any other Scientific Dictionary. At the cloſe of the publication will be delivered, an elegant Frontiſpiece, the Dedication, Preface, and proper Title Pages for the different volumes.

☞ It is expected the work will be compriſed in about Fifteen Volumes in quarto.

The Third Volume is now delivering to the Public, and above half the fourth volume is printed off, and the copperplates in great forwardneſs.

The publiſher begs leave to preſent his grateful acknowledgments to the generous public for the unexampled liberality with which he has been ſupported in this arduous and extenſive undertaking, which, whilſt it encourages uſeful enterpriſe, reflects the higheſt honor on the patrons of ſcience and of American manufactures.

Such gentlemen as wiſh to poſſeſs this valuable work, will pleaſe to apply without delay, to prevent their being diſappointed, as the ſubſcription is now nearly filled up, and thoſe ſubſcribers who have not got their copies, are, for the ſame reaſon, requeſted to call and get their books that they may not be too late. 6w

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Will Bates—A run-away Mulatto.

FORTY DOLLARS will be paid for delivering, or THIRTY for ſecuring, WILL BATES, who abſconed from my ſervice on Monday laſt.---He is a very ungrateful young rogue, was born a Slave, and manumitted by me, only to ſerve a few years---He is nineteen or twenty years old, five feet eight or ten inches high, ſtands remarkably ſtraight and erect, has a large neck, awkward addreſs, and is ſlow ſpoken; his colour between red and yellow; his hair is more like a white man's than that of a common Mulatto, and he has worked ſome time at the Blackſmith's trade.---He went off in common working clothes, but thoſe he might have changed.---It is hoped that more than common attention will be given to this Advertiſement, that an atrocious Ingrate may be apprehended and brought to a ſenſe of his duty, and his unſucceſsful villainy prove a warning to others under ſimilar circumſtances.

April 29, 1791. HARRY DORSEY GOUGH, Perry-Hall, in the ſtate of Maryland, near Baltimore town.

THE Creditors of Jeſſe Maris, formerly Sheriff of Cheſter county, are notified to bring in their accounts, bonds, bills &c. to the ſubſcribers, aſſignees, on or before the firſt day of July next. The aſſignees will attend at Darby, at Samuel Aſh's, or at any time before at their own houſes.

JOHN HALL,
THOMAS LEVIS,
HENRY LEWIS, } Aſſignees.

Delaware county, June 3d, 1791. †

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JULY, 1791.] THE [NUMBER 3189.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1791.

From the American Mercury.

THE RATIONAL MAN.

HE who acts rationally will avoid known dangers. He will never wantonly, and rashly expose his virtue. No man, however strong his resolution for virtue, can be sure how he should conduct under trials, which he has never experienced. It is dangerous to put our strength to severe proof: it may fail us sooner than we are aware. Trials to which, in the course of duty, we are called, we may meet with confidence; but if we rush upon them uncalled, it is at the hazard of a defeat. The wise and virtuous man, while he thinks he stands, is watchful, lest he fall. Conscious of his own imbecility, he shuns every foreseen temptation, declines unnecessary connections with the dissolute and licentious; chuses for his associates and friends the men of virtuous principles and manners; involves himself in no cares, which would divert the thoughts and extinguish the sentiments of religion; embraces no opinions which favor vice, or weaken the restraints from it; walks circumspectly, that his feet be not intangled in secret snares; repels the first suggestion of an unworthy design; and subdues the perverse inclinations, which, in an unguarded hour, have sometimes led him astray.

He that is guided by reason, will in all his conduct, attend to the great motives of religion, and allow them their just influence. The province of reason is not only to distinguish between moral good and evil; but to estimate their different tendencies and consequences. He who distinguishes them in speculation, and confounds them in his esteem and practice, is but a madman in morals. Reason, in its proper exercise, regards moral rectitude and virtue, as the image and glory of the Deity, vice as the character of the infernal spirit; the former as the dignity, the latter as the reproach of human nature; the one as productive of peace here and happiness hereafter, the other as bringing with it disquietude and vexation, and ultimately terminating in the complete wretchedness of the man. The experience which we have of the different tendencies of virtue and vice, affords a rational argument of their different issues in the future world. This conclusion of reason, that righteousness tends to life, and that he who pursues evil, pursues it to his death, revelation confirms in the most solemn and awful manner. By a regard to this difference, the rational man will be governed in all his conduct. Whenever he meets a temptation to depart from the path of virtue, he will stand and consider how small, how trifling the strongest inducement to vice must appear, when placed in comparison with the motives to virtue presented by divine revelation and how unworthy of a rational character the man must be, who prefers the former to the latter. To regard a temporary interest or pleasure, more than complete and endless felicity, because the former is present, and the latter is future, is not reason, but infatuation. Wisdom prefers a greater good, to a less; an eternal happiness to a transient indulgence, without regard to difference of time. It considers not merely what may, at the present moment, please an appetite or gratify a passion; but what will constitute our happiness on the whole. It takes into view the whole existence of the man, not merely the present part of it; and his whole nature, not merely his body; and chuses, resolves and acts on this extensive view. The man who has wisdom to chuse, and fortitude to act in this manner, and he only, is worthy of the character of a rational man.

P.

Philadelphia, July 13.

Aristocracy is in a deep and rapid decline. In the example of the *United States*, the world has seen, that the energy and dignity of government, may be combined with the just and equal rights of men. Power ought ever to spring from the people—and being delegated for a given time—those who use it, must at the expiration of that time, revert to the general mass, and thereby, be subject to every act which in the execution of that power, they may have made. Thus arises a security paramount to all others. Hereditary executives, and hereditary legislators are now rapidly growing into political monsters—while the genuine principles of open and magnanimous republicanism is growing every day more amiable and salitary. In this establishment, the annihilation of jealous democracy as well as aristocracy will be seen—and in their destruction, the world shall rejoice.

We the undernamed, passengers on board the ship Pennsylvania, Capt. David Harding, from Havre-de-Grace, happy, on our arrival in this city, to bear honourable witness to the polite treatment we experienced from the Captain, as to the excellence of the provisions we found on board his ship, take this public method of testifying our warmest approbation not only of the care and civility of the captain and his mate, but also of their attention to the ladies on board, and particularly the humane assistance received from them by one of the number, who lay in during the passage;—a passage, which, though tedious, was by no means alarming; as we still had provisions enough in store, to last for a considerable time.

Signed,
BURGAIN,
CANDON,
LETERREUR,
BILLY,
CARDY,
NICHOLAR,
PIEROST,
RICHARD,
J. B. HOULETTE,
L. HOULETTE,
DIDIER,
LE BLOND,
AIMEE JULIE CARDIE,
F. LETERREUR,
F. NICHOLAR.

Philadelphia, July 9, 1791.

At a stated meeting of "The Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c." 4th month, 4th, 1791——

On motion, Resolved, That *Charles Crawford*, esq. is entitled to the thanks of this Society, for his interesting *Observations upon Negro Slavery*, lately published, and that the Secretary do communicate to him this resolution.

Extract from the Minutes,
J. M'CREE, Secretary.

SIR, July 1st, 1791.

It is with pleasure that I perform the duty enjoined by the above resolution; and to this tribute which the Society has paid to your labours in the cause of humanity, permit me to add the plaudit of an individual, who is with great respect and esteem,

Your most obedient, humble servant,
J. M'CREE.

Charles Crawford, Esq.

[*The above Observations may be had of E. Oswald, price one quarter of a dollar.*]

From the *American Daily Advertiser*.

To the SOCIETY for the ABOLITION of NEGRO SLAVERY.

Gentlemen,

ON reading your expressions of thanks to Mr. Crawford, for his interesting piece on Negro Slavery, it struck me, that, although your benevolent efforts, aided by the humanity of your fellow citizens, have been attended with a degree of success, that might dilate, with rapture every bosom that heaves with the throb of sensibility, yet unfortunately the work of mercy is carried on only by halves. What avails it, that we emancipate our own negroes?—What purpose does it answer, to prevent new importations of those unhappy beings into our country,——while our fellow-citizens are still permitted to gratify the cravings of an inhuman avarice, by sweeping the coasts of Africa, & hurrying away her unfortunate, her guiltless sons, into a severer thraldom, under masters less humane, than the inhabitants of the United States?

I hardly need inform you, that some recent facts, mentioned in the New-England papers, are the subjects I allude to. Such transactions call, loud as the blood of Abel, upon every man of humanity, to unite his voice in a powerful, a general cry to Congress, at their next meeting, to pass a law, that shall effectually abolish this infamous, this iniquitous, this barbarous traffic! Perhaps it might be restrained by the confiscation of the vessel, a heavy fine upon the owners, and death to the Captain. But death were too mild a punishment! Let the wretch be loaded with chains, and sunk to the middle, in one of the swamps of Carolina or Georgia, there to plant rice for the remainder of his days, under the controul of one of his own Negro passengers, who shall be authorised to use the cowskin at discretion.

One or two examples of this kind, would effectually prevent men, who call themselves Americans, but who are a disgrace to the American name, from venturing to embark in such a diabolical commerce. And the better to come at the knowledge of every transgression of the law, perhaps it might not be amiss, if, on the arrival of every American vessel, that had been long enough absent to have made a slave-voyage, every man and boy on board, should be obliged to declare, upon oath, where they had been. This precaution would be the more necessary, as the captain, who is capable of embarking in such a villainous traffic, may reasonably be supposed capable of the blackest crimes. Perjury, of course, he must look on as a trifle; and will no more scruple to swallow a false oath, than a can of grog. I am, gentlemen, yours, &c.

PHILELEUTHEROS.

Philadelphia, July 11.

FROM THE INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER.

At the anniversary meeting of the Germantown Society for promoting Domestic Manufactures, the following address was delivered by the President, and is published by order of the Society.

THOMAS DUNGAN, Secretary.

Germantown, May 19, 1791.

GENTLEMEN.

THE greater appearance of industry, economy and happiness, in the neighbourhood, since the institution of our society, must afford real satisfaction to every member of it, and should encourage us to pursue our plan with ardor to the final accomplishment of an useful and necessary reformation. We have seen some of our fellow-citizens, from a servile dependance on charity, elevated to the rank of freemen, coming forward with the produce of their labor, and procuring the necessaries and comforts of life, by an honorable exchange of property.

That the people of Pennsylvania cannot clothe themselves, is mere assertion, without proof—We here observe every Member in the manufacture of this country, and our associate Henry Frailey, now presents the Society, with a specimen of jean, manufactured by himself, of a superior quality to any imported from Europe, and for sale upon equal terms.

It is said that our poor are indolent, and will not work: It is not reasonable that such useful characters should give their labor for a mere temporary subsistance, as in the manufacturing towns in England, and afterwards to become the objects of public charity; give the poor a sufficient compensation for their work; let the demand for their exertions be constant and steady, by making it fashionable and reputable, to use the manufactures of our country, and it will soon be found that the charge of indolence is a calumny on the most destitute part of our fellow-citizens.

As far as our own experience extends, we have always found the people anxious for employment, and to perform it with fidelity—this observation is not confined to the neighbourhood—During the severity of the last winter, when considerable exertions were made, by the wealthy citizens of Philadelphia, to relieve the distresses of their poor by a mistaken charity, several women came from the southernmost extremity of that city, to procure spinning from members of our useful institution—when no more employ could be procured from this source, a tear of gratitude started in their eye, they returned the most sincere thanks to their employers, and said they and their children must now become dependants on charity, for bread. The committee appointed to administer relief to the poor of Philadelphia, during the last winter, Reported, That they found many willing to work, but destitute and starving for want of employ.

There is a great reason to believe, that the soil and present situation of Pennsylvania, would afford necessary, clothing to its inhabitants, but in them a disposition is wanting to make every advantage of this favourable situation.

Notwithstanding our boast of being an independant government, and that we now take rank with the nations of the world, we are perhaps, the only people in the world, who are ashamed to dress in the manufactures of our country---this can only be accounted for from the difficulty of overcoming ancient customs; united with, and protected by Great Britain, it was proper to give employ to any of the citizens of that extensive empire. Situated as we now are, it becomes our duty to give comfortable employ to our fellow citizens, by whom, in times of public calamity, we are protected. Mutal protection and mutal supports, constitutes the two great objects of entering into civil society. By the latter an amicable exchange of property takes place, and affords every one a share of the comforts of life, than any man could procure by his own exertions. These principles are strictly consistent with the establishment & nature of civil society, and every violation of them, tends to destroy that order, which the Creator of the universe has appointed to promote the prosperity and happiness of man. Let us then act consistent with this order---let us set a proper value on the labor of our fellow-citizens, and let us make use of every exertion to promote the real prosperity of our country, as strictly connected with the ease, prosperity and happiness of the great body of the people.

From the Hampshire Chronicle.

Extraordinary instance of Reanimation.

Mr. PRINTER,

Please to give the following a place in your paper.

Wilbraham, June 19, 1791.

ON Saturday the 28th ultimo, about noon, my little boy, aged 4 years, was playing with his sisters in the chamber, whose floor did not extend over the whole room; when by some unfortunate accident he fell, and first struck with his head against the lower floor: I was aroused by the noise occasioned by the fall, and out-cry of his sisters, and ran with all possible speed to his assistance; but previous to my entering the room, his mother had taken him from the floor: I saw him gasp once, and then, without a groan, he seemed to sink supinely into the arms of death. There was a total suspension of the vital functions; however, I could not but hope that the latent spark of life was not wholly extinguished;—that hope stimulated me to make use of every effort in my power to restore him to life again; auxiliaries were called, the windows and doors thrown open, and his body stripped; stimulants were applied to his nostrils, &c. we threw cold water into his face, agitated his limbs, and for want of other spirits, bathed his head, breast, arms, and legs with vinegar. I rubbed his skin, and used the lancet several times, but in vain. He continued for a considerable time apparently dead. Warm fomentations were applied to his whole body, but more potently to his breast and legs; soon after I discovered a tremour about the region of the heart, succeeded by convulsive motions—on these signs of returning life, I opened his mouth and breathed forcibly into his lungs, he gasped; again I used the lancet, and he bled. However, it was more than three hours after his almost fatal fall, before he recovered so far as to speak a single word. His lethargy for a considerable time was very great. The night following he was attended with a delirium, violent fever, excessive vomiting, and his forehead was prodigiously discoloured—These symptoms made me suspect, that the scull was fractured; I therefore, repeatedly applied cloths, dipped in warm camphorated spirits, with vinegar to the wound, in order to evaporate the extravasated blood. We administered cordial draughts, mild febrifuges, and cooling cathartics, occasionally; and in a short time he was happily restored to health again.

From Childs *and* Swaine's *Daily Advertiſer, printed in the city of New-York.*

There is now in the preſs in this city, and in a few days will be republiſhed from the Dublin edition, a work lately written in England, and entitled, "Leſſons to a young Prince, by an old ſtateſman, on the preſent diſpoſition in Europe to a general revolution."—This work, which is addreſſed to the preſent Prince of Wales, has already ran through five editions, and has been read with ſo great an avidity through Great-Britain and Ireland, that the demand could ſcarcely be ſupplied. The author, who is by many ſuppoſed to be the ſame perſon that ſome years ago wrote the celebrated letters under the ſignature of JUNIUS, has taken up the principles of ſociety, and other intereſting ſubjects, in a comprehenſive view, but writes in a very uncommon ſtile of information, and laſhes the crimes and follies of the Britiſh Court, and in particular thoſe of the perſonage to whom his book is addreſſed, with the utmoſt ſeverity of ſarcaſm and genuine ſatire. Upon the clergy his animadverſions are particularly keen, and the alliance between church and ſtate is held up in a light no leſs new than ſtriking, and which in an inſtant muſt convince every thinking man of the ruinous tendency of ſuch an unnatural connexion. The ſo much talked of political conſtitution of England, is by this writer treated with as much contempt as by *Paine*, and indeed levelled to the humble claſs of non-entities, or ranked among thoſe things which have a name, but which do not exiſt.—The government founded thereon, he aſſerts (and not only aſſerts, but proves) to have been the moſt fluctuating of any in Europe; and the people of England have in reality no more choice or will, in the election of their pretended Repreſentatives, than the people of Indoſtan, Perſia, or Turkey.

In the courſe of this work appears a very intereſting chapter on the American revolution, in which, however, are ſeveral poſitions, which may, at firſt ſight, appear ſtrange to *ſome* Americans. The ſucceſs of certain events in this country has been aſcribed to individuals; events, which, in reality, were either accompliſhed by the ſpirit of the people, or the blunders and miſtakes of enemies; but which the language of adulation (particularly in ſome recent fulſome *addreſſes)* has blazoned forth as ariſing from the mere perſonal merit of a few, whom the will of the people ſaw proper to ſupport, and raiſe to poſts of dignity. "The Americans (ſays he) became free, by exerciſing a very moderate portion of paſſive prudence, and that prudence was the offspring of neceſſity. Waſhington acted the part of Fabius, becauſe he had not Fabius's army; for the Americans would often have fought and by fighting have loſt their country." And a little further on, "with Franklin I was in great intimacy, when that event (independence) was ſtruggling in the womb.—I ſpeak not from fancy, but from certain knowledge, that he ſincerely wiſhed to prevent it; and when forced into political negociations, for which he had no talents, his merit conſiſted in prudent patience. The revolution of America was completely managed in England; and its principal authors were Lord Bute, Lord North, Lord Sackville, and Mr. Jenkinſon."

"When the leaders of the American ſtates aſſembled to form the conſtitution of the Republic, not one of them diſcovered the genius of a great ſtateſman. But the American character ſerved them on that occaſion—they had patience, information flowed in from every part of the world, and they formed with conſiderable ſkill the conſtitution of the American ſtates.—In this great event it is but juſtice to obſerve, that the perſons moſt celebrated, were not the moſt uſeful; that almoſt all important hints were taken from communications, the authors of which may never be mentioned, and the plan was adopted, not invented, by thoſe who will have the hiſtorical fame of it.—

"The Americans formed the outlines of their conſtitution, under the preſſure of a calamitous war; it is not wonderful therefore they had not the reſolution, ſince exhibited by the French, to level all provincial diſtinctions, and to organize the whole nation into a body. Each body (or ſtate) has a diſtinct character, intereſt and will, produced by the peculiarities of its internal organization; and the federative conſtitution is a body formed of thirteen complete bodies. This is the defect of the American ſtates, and not, as Mr. Adams has aſſerted, the want of that balance by the counteraction of three powers, on which Monteſquieu has taught him to imagine the liberties of Engliſhmen depend. But Mr. Adams has been Ambaſſador in England; he drank at the fountain of St. James's, and he ſeems diſpoſed to convince his country, (very *diſintereſtedly* I muſt ſuppoſe) that the evils occaſioned by the Engliſh government would not be evils in America; or that the prerogatives and privileges, which in England render liberty a tantalizing ſhadow, an inſulting name, would be bleſſings in America, if conferred on the virtues of Adams, Hancock and Lee, who will inſure the tranſmiſſion of them in their poſterity to the day of judgment. But America will not attend to this antiquated ſophiſtry, whether decorated by the gaudy ornaments of a Burke, the curious patch work of a Parr, to which all antiquity may have contributed its prettieſt rags and tatters, or the homely ungraceful garb which has been furniſhed her by Mr. John Adams."

The tenth and laſt *leſſon*, in the above mentioned work, is a ſevere, and in part an ironical critique on Mr. Burke's reflections on the revolution in France. This maſterly piece of compoſition, it is preſumed, will render completely contemptible, the venal production of Mr. Burke, the principles of which muſt be wholly execrated, wherever men are not the dupes of ſuperſtition, and the ſlaves of deſpotiſm; or where civil liberty is in any degree underſtood. There is one aſſertion of the author of "the leſſons," which, as he defends it, from the experience of hiſtory, and the actual ſtate of the world at this day, cannot otherwiſe than claim ſome attention, viz. *That religion*, as the word is generally underſtood, *is not virtue.*

The Jews, (ſays he) were eminently pure in their worſhip—the Egyptians and Perſians were, to them, idolators and Atheiſts——the morals of the latter were good, thoſe of the former abominable—Rome, when ſhe produced the virtues of Decius and Fabricius, was pagan and atheiſt. Conſtantinople was the reſervoir of the moſt deteſtable vices, after Conſtantine had introduced the chriſtian religion. We have Apoſtolic, Catholic, and Moſt Chriſtian kings; but no Titus, no Trajan, no Antonius. Modern Rome, in appearance, is nothing but religion; what philoſopher could compare it with ancient Rome, in reſpect to talents, induſtry or merit? Reaſon therefore concludes that *religion* is not virtue.

Conſidered in all their parts, "the leſſons to a young Prince," which will be publiſhed in a few days, appear to be a work of real merit, and well worth the peruſal of every man of ſcience, or independent reflection.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 13.

By a veſſel in 45 days from Bourdeaux, arrived at Boſton, we learn, that the Marquis de la Fayette has reſumed the command of the National Guards, and that all was quiet there, when the veſſel left that port.

From a Correſpondent.

As much has been ſaid in commendation of the patriotic prayer, delivered on Monday, July 4th, at Zion Church in this city, a citizen, though unacquainted with the Rev. Dr. Rogers, thus publicly profeſſes himſelf to have been highly gratified with the whole addreſs, particularly with thoſe parts which reſpected our frontiers, and the National Aſſembly of France. As nearly as he recollects, Dr. Rogers, in petitioning for the former, fervently intreated Heaven for their protection, and that the hoſtile nations of ſavages might ſpeedily be brought to ſue for peace and to bury deep the bloody hatchet of war, never more to be raiſed for the annoyance of our great republic.—He did not aſk for their deſtruction, but that, as the Heathen, "they might be given to Jeſus for his inheritance, and the uttermoſt parts of the earth for his poſſeſſion." Introducing the National Aſſembly of France, he earneſtly ſolicited for that auguſt body, that they might be ſupported in the great work they had undertaken---that their important labours in the cauſe of reaſon and humanity might be crowned with abundant ſucceſs---that the whole globe might become ſo illuminated as properly to underſtand the "Rights of Man," and that the kingdom of Emanuel might advance with the glorious cauſe of Equal and General Liberty. The foregoing, with many other ſentiments of patriotiſm and piety combined, which were delivered, made at the time ſo forcible an impreſſion on the citizen's mind, that, as a friend to this growing empire, he takes this method of acknowledging the great ſatisfaction experienced by him, and hopes that the good example ſet by the Pennſylvania Society of the Cincinnati, may on every ſucceeding Fourth of July be followed by their ſiſter ſocieties throughout the United States---as it cannot but be acceptable to the Deity for a people, ſo highly favoured with temporal and ſpiritual bleſſings, duly to confeſs his Being and Superintending Providence.

[*Gaz. of the U. S.*]

At a meeting of the Germantown Society for promoting Domeſtic Manufactures, the Exciſe Law enacted by the Congreſs of the United States, being under conſideration, the following principles and reſolutions were adopted.

Calling to mind our ſituation as the free citizens of an independent Commonwealth, we think it conſiſtent with that duty which we owe to ourſelves and to our poſterity, to examine every act of government, that we may preſerve our rights from encroachments.

As the fourth day of July is held ſacred to the liberties of our country, we have ſelected this day to take into conſideration the Exciſe Law, enacted by the Congreſs of the United States at their laſt ſeſſions, and now attempted to be carried into execution. After mature deliberation we are of opinion, that the ſaid law is a dangerous violation of our natural and unalienable rights, to preſerve which, we were induced to unite with our fellow-citizens, in the eſtabliſhment of Government. Thoſe men intruſted with power of the people to carry that Government into operation, ſhould know, that their conſtituents have rights which cannot inſpire national vigor and public virtue, if their enjoyments are circumſcribed by an ignorant or precipitate Legiſlature, or if the principle of honeſt attachment to their country is obliged to yield to cheerleſs and hopeleſs poverty.

Although individual citizens may eſteem the uſe of diſtilled ſpirituous liquors unneceſſary; yet the Legiſlature has no authority to direct or interfere in the actions of its citizens, except when ſuch actions injure the rights of others. Should the Freemen of Pennſylvania ſuffer this barrier to be broken down under any pretext, however plauſible, they may expect to be oppreſſed by having every neceſſary of life made ſubject to a *wretched and unjuſt ſyſtem of exciſe.*

As an American Manufacture we know no reaſon why the Government has any more right to interfere with the diſtiller, than with any other employment in which its citizens may be engaged. If the intention is to prevent intoxication among the poorer and moſt deſtitute of our fellow citizens, the remedy is improper—to accompliſh ſo deſirable an object—let government act with *ſubſtantial juſtice;* let a proper eſteem be had for the labour of our fellow-citizens, and they will naturally feel an independent mind, which will lead to a life of virtue; it is this which fits man for every generous action of humanity, freedom and friendſhip.

From theſe conſiderations we are induced to adopt the following reſolutions:

1ſt. Reſolved, That the exciſe law, enacted by the Congreſs of the United States, during their ſeſſions, is a dangerous and arbitrary violation of the unalienable rights of the citizens.

2d. Reſolved, that the members of this Society will give the ſaid Exciſe law no encouragement or ſupport, but will uſe their exertions to procure a repeal of the ſame.

Signed, by order of the Society,

GEORGE LOGAN, Preſident.

Germantown, July 4th, 1791,

London 26th of April, 1791.

AT a committee of the ſociety inſtituted for the purpoſe of effecting the abolition of the ſlave trade,

Reſolved,

That the thanks of this committee be reſpectfully given to the illuſtrious minority of the houſe of commons, who lately ſtood forth the aſſertors of Britiſh juſtice and humanity, and the enemies of a traffic in the blood of mankind.

Reſolved,

That our acknowledgments are particularly due to William Wilberforce, Eſquire, for his unwearied exertions to remove this opprobrium of our national character, and to the right honorable Willam Pitt, and the right honorable Charles Fox, for their virtuous and undiſguiſed co-operation in the ſame cauſe.

Reſolved,

That the ſolemn declarations of theſe gentlemen, and of Matthew Montague and William Smith, Eſquires, that they will not relinquiſh but with life their Struggle for the abolition of the ſlave trade, are not only highly honorable to themſelves as Britons, as ſtateſmen, as Chriſtians, but muſt eventually, as the light of evidence ſhall be more and more diffuſed, be ſeconded by the good wiſhes of every man not immediately intereſted in the continuance of that deteſtable commerce.

Reſolved,

That anticipating the oppoſition we ſhould have to ſuſtain from perſons trained to a ſimilarity with the rapine and deſolation neceſſarily attendant on the ſlave trade, and ſenſible alſo of the prejudices which implicitly ariſe from long eſtabliſhed uſages, this committee conſider the late deciſion on the houſe of commons as a delay rather than a defeat. In addreſſing a free and enlightened nation on a ſubject in which its juſtice, humanity and wiſdom are involved, we cannot deſpair of final ſucceſs; and we do hereby, under an increaſing conviction of the excellence of our cauſe, and in conformity to the diſtinguiſhed examples before us, renew our firm teſtation, that we will never deſiſt from appealing to the conſciences of our countrymen, till the commercial intercourſe with Africa ſhall ceaſe to be polluted with the blood of its inhabitants.

By order of the Committee,

Grenville Sharp, Chairman.

Lancaſter (Penrſylvania) July 3, 1791.

THIS evening, at 6 o'clock, arrived here, on his return from his Southern Tour, his Excellency the Preſident of the United States acompanied by Major Jackſon. He was eſcorted from Wright's Ferry by a reſpectable number of the inhabitants of this borough: and on Monday, July 4, being the Anniverſary of American Independence, the Corporation, at the particular requeſt of the inhabitants, waited on him with the following addreſs:

To George Waſhington, Preſident of the United States.

SIR,

ON behalf of the inhabitants of the borough of Lancaſter, the members of the Corporation beg leave to congratulate you on your arrival at this place. On this joyful occaſion, they approach the Firſt Magiſtrate of the Union, with hearts impreſſed with no leſs grateful reſpect than their fellow-citizens of the eaſt and of the fouth. With them they have admired thoſe talents, and that firm prudence in the field, which finally enſured ſucceſs to the American arms. But at this time, reverence forbids the language which would naturally flow from the congratulation of the events of the late glorious revolution. The faithful page of hiſtory will record your illuſtrious actions for poſterity. Yet we cannot forbear to mention what we, in our day, have beheld and witneſſed. We have ſeen you, at the awful period, when the ſtorm of war was burſting around us, and our fertile plains were deluged with the richeſt blood of America, riſing above adverſity, and exerting all the talents of the patriot and the hero, to ſave our country from the threatened ruin: and when, by the will of Heaven, thoſe exertions had reſtored peace and proſperity to the United States, and the great object for which you drew the ſword was accompliſhed, we have beheld you, adorned with every private, ſocial virtue, mingling with your fellow-citizens. Yet that tranſcendent love of country, by which you have always been actuated, did not ſuffer you to reſt here;—but when the united voice of myriads of freemen (your fellow-citizens) called you from the repoſe of domeſtic life, actuated ſolely by the principles of true glory—not ſeeking your own aggrandizement, but ſacrificing the ſweets of retired life to the wiſhes and happineſs of your country, we have beheld you, poſſeſſed of the confidence of a great people, preſiding over their councils, and, by your happy adminiſtration, uniting them together by the great political bond of one common intereſt.

It is therefore the inhabitants of this borough ſeize with joy the only opportunity which has offered to them, to teſtify their approbation of, and their gratitude for, your ſervices.

Long, very long, ſir, may you enjoy the affections of your fellow-citizens. We pray for a long continuance of your health and happineſs, and the choiceſt bleſſings of Heaven on our beloved Country—and on You—its Father and its Friend.

July 4.

Signed on behalf of themſelves and the inhabitants of the borough of Lancaſter:

Edward Hand, Paul Zantzinger, John Hubley, Adam Reigart, Jacob Krug, Caſper Shaffner, Jacob Frey, } Aſſiſtants. } Burgeſſes.

To which the Preſident was pleaſed to return the following

Anſwer:

To the Corporation and Inhabitants of the Borough of Lancaſter.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR congratulations on my arrival in Lancaſter are received with pleaſure, and the flattering expreſſions of your eſteem are replied to with ſincere regard.

While I confeſs my gratitude for the diſtinguiſhed eſtimation in which you are pleaſed to hold my public ſervices, a ſenſe of juſtice to my fellow-citizens aſcribes to other cauſes, the peace and proſperity of our highly favoured country. Her freedom and happineſs are founded in their patriotic exertions, and will, I truſt, be tranſmitted to diſtant ages through the ſame medium of wiſdom and virtue.

With ſincere wiſhes for your ſocial, I offer an earneſt prayer for your individual welfare.

G. WASHINGTON.

At three o'clock the Preſident, and a very large number of citizens, ſat down to an elegant entertainment, provided for the occaſion, in the court-houſe.

After dinner, the following toasts were drank:

1. The Day, and all who honor it.
2. The United States.
3. The Legiſlature of the Union.—May it always be guided by the "genuine maxim of an honeſt and magnanimous policy." [See the Preſident's inaugural addreſs.]
4. The King and National Aſſembly of France.
5. The Marquis de la Fayette.
6. The friendly European Powers.
7. The memory of thoſe patriots and heroes who fought and fell in the glorious cauſe of American liberty.
8. The general prevalence of religion and morality.
9. Agriculture and commerce.
10. May the example of America and France be productive of true Liberty to every nation on the globe.
11. May the Rights of Man be underſtood, and be preſerved inviolate in our great republic.
12. The fair Daughters of America.
13. May the Lamp of Science continue to illuminate this Weſtern World to the end of time.
14. The memory of the American Patriot, Stateſman and Philoſopher—Benjamin Franklin.
15. May the oppreſſed of all nations find an aſylum in America.

The Preſident then gave the Governor and ſtate of Pennſylvania—and retired; when the company roſe, and volunteered the illuſtrious Preſident of the United States.

The day was ſpent with the greateſt harmony, and every heart was gladdened by the preſence of ſo great and good a man.

NEW-YORK, July 11.

Wedneſday evening laſt arrived at New-London, the ſhip Roſeway, Captain Woodham, from London, laſt from Plymouth, which he left the 25th of May. Captain Woodham brought no papers, but informs that preparations for war were ſtill continued with vigour in England.

REMEDY againſt the BITE of a MAD DOG,
By the celebrated Dr. MANN.

Briſtol, September 27, 1791.

To the Right Worſhipful the MAYOR of Briſtol.

SIR,

The following efficacious method for preventing the dreadful effects ariſing from the Bite of a Mad Dog, having been communicated to me by a moſt eminent phyſician; it is my wiſh that it may be made as public as poſſible. If you can deviſe any method for accompliſhing this, you will much oblige, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant.

WM. MONCRIEFFE.

"Near Wrexham, in North-Wales, three men died of canine madneſs in October and November, 1788.

"Theſe melancholy caſes ſpread a general alarm. But it ought to give comfort and ſatisfaction to any one, who may be bitten, to know that there is a ſafe, eaſy and effectual method of preventing infection; which can ſeldom give pain or require ſkill, and is in the power of every perſon to employ. It is univerſally allowed by phyſicians, that the ſpittle of a mad animal, infuſed into a wound, is the only cauſe, hitherto known, that can communicate canine madneſs to the human body. This poiſon does no immediate miſchief, but it is ſlowly abſorbed into the blood: and ſufficient opportunity is given to remove it, before any danger can ariſe.

"Whenever any perſon is bitten, the plain and obvious means of preventing any future injury, is, firſt, to wipe off the ſpittle with a dry cloth, and then to waſh the wound with cold water; not ſuperficially, but abundantly, and the moſt perſevering attention, in bad caſes, for ſeveral hours. After a plentiful effuſion of cold water, but not ſooner, warm water may be employed with ſafety and advantage. A continued ſtream of it, poured from the ſpout of a tea-pot or tea-kettle, held up at a conſiderable diſtance, is peculiarly well adapted to this purpoſe. If the canine poiſon infuſed into a wound was of a peculiar colour, as black as ink, we ſhould all be aware that plenty of water and patient diligence would effectually waſh out the dark die; but this could not be expected by a ſlight and ſuperficial ablution. After a bite has been carefully waſhed, colour it with ſaliva, tinged with ink. When ſome hours have elapſed waſh out the ſtain. A viſible proof may be thus obtained, how ſoon and perfectly water can cleanſe a wound from ſaliva. As a proof that ſlight waſhing of the wound is not ſufficient to cleanſe it effectually from the poiſon, we may mention, that in ſome caſes, after innoculation for the ſmall-pox, the poiſonous matter has been attempted to be waſhed out of the wound, by perſons who wiſhed to prevent its effects; yet the innoculated ſmall-pox appeared at its proper period. Theſe unſucceſsful attempts were performed, ſecretly, haſtily, and timidly, by a female hand; but in a caſe where the innoculated inciſions were probably waſhed with great care, infection was prevented. Such facts ſhew us the importance of patient perſeverance in waſhing away the poiſon; but they need not abate our confidence, that ſuch perſeverance will be ſucceſsful.

"The waſhing ſhould be accompliſhed with great diligence, and without delay, and may be performed by the patient himſelf, or any other aſſiſtant. However, as the apprehenſions of this dreadful diſorder excites the greateſt anxiety, a ſurgeon's advice and aſſiſtance ought to be obtained, as ſoon as poſſible, in all caſes where the ſkin is injured. He will execute theſe directions moſt dexterouſly and compleatly. In a bad wound, the poiſon may be conveyed deep into the fleſh, by long teeth or lacerations: in ſuch circumſtances, he ſhould open and waſh every ſuſpicious place, and whenever any painful uncertainty can remain, he ſhould cup and ſyringe. If the bite has been neglected till the inflammation begins, he ſhould, after ſhaving off the enflamed ſurface, cup, ſyringe, and waſh with double diligence. By this method of purification, it cannot be doubted, that every particle of poiſon, and, conſequently, that every cauſe of danger may be effectually removed.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Newtown, twenty miles above Tioga-Point, dated June 23.

"On the ninth day we arrived at Newtown, where the Indian treaty is to be held, becauſe the waters are too low to permit the boats with preſents and proviſions to go up to the Painted Poſt. We alighted at Colonel Pickering's lodgings, and found him conferring with ſome Oneida and other Eaſtern Indians, who have came down with a view to mediate a peace. Their Chief, Hendrick Aupaumut, the ſame from whom I received a letter ſome time ſince, was ſpeaking when we entered: "The little Tomahawk the Indians fight with," ſaid he, "coſts them them very little. They can kill game with it, and ſupport themſelves; but the Great Hatchet the United States uſe in war coſts a great deal; and thoſe who carry it into our country muſt be provided for at a great expence. I know it is ſaid the United States are ſo powerful that they could riſe and deſtroy all the Indians at once.---It is true, they are too powerful for the Indians; but remember, though you may kill ſome wolves, and frighten the reſt away, you cannot deſtroy them all. They will return and infeſt you.---It were therefore much better for the United States to live in peace with the Indians. A great while ago, ourſelves and the Shawaneſe were one people; but the Great Spirit cauſed a famine, and we ſeparated to ſeek for food. We ſtill ſpeak the ſame language. I am willing to go to them and perſuade them to peace. All other Indians know that we have always been friends to the Engliſh. They all acknowledge we know more about the white people than they do. If I go, I know it will be at the riſque of my life. Perhaps your warriors will arrive at the ſame time, and then nothing can be done. I therefore want to ſee ſome of your Great Men. If they will keep your young men at home, I will go. Perhaps I may be able to induce their Chiefs to come down and treat with your Great Men about a laſting peace." This offer is now under conſideration. We hear that about 800 of the Six-Nation Indians will be at the Painted Poſt to-day. They are expected here by the end of the week; but it is not likely that the treaty will be held before the 27th or 30th of the month. After which, we hope a week or ten days will reſtore us to our friends and the comforts of civil life."

Extract of a letter from Pittſburgh, to a gentleman in this city, dated June 23.

"At the Court of Oyer and Terminer, &c. begun the 6th inſt. in this county, bills of indictment were preferred againſt the perſons who perpetrated the murder of the Indians at Beaver Creek. Three bills were found againſt Samuel Brady, Francis M'Guire, Thomas Hogland, and Lewis Williams, and proceſs put into the ſheriff's hands for taking them.

"I am very happy to inform you, that ſince the arrival of the levies, there has not been the leaſt diſturbance on the frontier of Pennſylvania."

Extract of a letter from Kentucky, dated May 22.

"Our force, under the command of General Scott, conſiſts of 680 mounted riflemen, and 90 light dragoons, all completely equipped and well ſupplied. If we can but effect our march to a certain diſtance undiſcovered, which I fear is impracticable, you may expect a good account of the ſavages."

The above army is, we hear, raiſed under the auſpices of the general government.

Extract of a letter from the Weſtern Country, June 23,

"I make free again to arreſt your attention by a few haſty lines, though I have nothing of importance to communicate—The report goes, that general Scot, of Kentucky, is returned from a ſucceſsful expedition, and has brought 150 ſcalps—this is not confirmed. There have not many depredations been made in the ſettlement lately, though there are either Indians or ſome other ſculking incendiaries in the ſettlement."

HOWELL's
Small Map of Pennſylvania,

And the parts connected therewith, relating to the roads and inland navigation, eſpecially as propoſed to be improved by the late proceedings of Aſſembly,

Is now finiſhed and ready to be delivered to the ſubſcribers and others.

THE Map is 30 inches long and 20 inches broad, exhibiting the rivers and other principal ſtreams, with the places of their moſt material obſtructions; the canal and all the other communications and portages, with the roads and places either to be improved or opened, as well as alſo the portage from Newtown point on Tioga river, to the Connedeſſago lake; and that from the Chetaughque lake to lake Erie. Shewing alſo the purchaſe lately made of the United States, the depreciation and donation lands, the county towns, and the principal roads throughout the ſtate, the degrees of latitude and longitude, &c. Copied from his large Map.---This Map is ſold at the low price of one French Crown, and may be had of Meſſrs. Bailey, Cruckſhank, Hall and Steiner, printers, and of the author, in North Fifth-ſtreet, No. 88. READING HOWELL.

June 25th, 1791. 6w

George-Town, June 30, 1791.

THE Preſident of the United States having approved the Sites for the Public Buildings, to be erected in purſuance of the act of Congreſs for eſtabliſhing the temporary and permanent ſeat of government of the United States, the commiſſioners appointed in virtue of that act will meet at George-Town on Monday, the 17th of October next, and proceed to ſell, at vendue, a number of lots in the beſt ſituations in the Federal City. A depoſit of 8 per cent. will be required; the reſidue to be ſecured on bonds, with ſecurity, payable in three equal yearly payments. The further terms will be made known at the Sale.

THOMAS JOHNSON,
DAVID STEWART,
DANIEL CARROLL, } Commiſſioners.

☞ The Printers throughout the United States are requeſted to inſert the above in their papers.

*** The commiſſioners wiſh to treat and agree for the cutting and perfecting a Canal from *James's Creek* to *Goose Creek*, and through thoſe creeks. Any perſon deſirous of undertaking it, is requeſted to give in propoſals to Mr. *John Mackall Gantt*, by the 28th day of July. A meeting will be called and notice of it given.

July 4th, 1791.

CAME to the public inn of the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the Bear, on the Lancaſter road, Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, on the evening of the 1ſt of this inſtant (July), a MULATTO MAN, well dreſſed, riding a bright bay horſe, about 15 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, half-worn ſaddle, and curb bridle, called for lodging and entertainment; next morning, giving orders about feeding his horſe at the ſtable, two perſons demanded to ſee his paſs, or ſome other credentials he might have; he replied that his papers were in the houſe, and that he would fetch them; accordingly went in at the front door, and, unobſerved by the men, went out at the back door, and made his eſcape, leaving the horſe, ſaddle and bridle. The ſaid mulatto is ſuppoſed, by the deſcription, to be the ſame that is advertiſed in the Gazette, forty dollars reward, ſigned by Mr. Harry Dorſey Gough, near Baltimore. The owner of ſaid horſe, ſaddle, &c. is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. ‡ WILLIAM HIMES.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, living in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, one mile from the ſign of the Black Horſe, on Lancaſter road, a dark ſorrel MARE, about 14 hands high, with a ſmall blaze in her face, wall-eyed, paces and trots. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and delivers her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive THREE DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ‡ JACOB AMOS.

A Perſon who wiſhes to make himſelf accurately acquainted with Engliſh Grammar, and other uſeful branches of Education, may find a very good birth in the city, if he produces good recommendations. A perſon who has ſome knowledge of teaching would be preferred. Apply to the Printers.

Seventh mo. 12, 1791. ‡

Bank of North America.

July 1ſt, 1791.

AT a meeting of the Directors, this day, a dividend of three and one half per cent, was declared on the Capital Stock, for the laſt half year, and the ſame will be paid to the Stockholders, or their repreſentatives, at any time after the 10th inſtant.

3 d THOMAS WILLING, *Preſident.*

By JOSEPH HUGG, JOHN WILKINS, *and* JOSEPH ELLIS *Eſquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of th County of Glouceſter,*

NOTICE is hereby given, that, upon application to us by Felix Fiſter, of Woolwich townſhip, in the county of Glouceſter, who claims an undivided half part of all that tract of land, late the property of John Hendrickſon, deceaſed, and Jonas Hendrickſon, ſituate, lying, and being in the ſaid townſhip of Woolwich, containing one hundred and thirty-three acres and two roods of land, bounded by lands of David Hendrickſon, lands late of Henry Hendrickſon, deceaſed, lands late of Mounce Hendrickſon, deceaſed, James Hinchman, deceaſed, lands of Samuel Tonkins, and others, and Repaupa Creek, We have nominated John Blackwood, William White and Daniel Sutherland, commiſſioners, to divide the ſaid tract of land into equal ſhares or parts, and unleſs proper objections are ſtated to us, at the houſe of Henry Haines, in Woodbury, on the twelfth day of Auguſt next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the ſaid John Blackwood, William White, and Daniel Sutherland, will then be appointed commiſſioners, to make partition of the ſaid land, purſuant to an act, entitled, "An Act for the more eaſy Partition of Lands held by Copartners, Joint Tenants, and Tenants in Common," paſſed the eleventh of November, 1789. Given under our hands, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Demini 1791.

JOS. HUGG.
JOHN WILKINS,
JOSEPH ELLIS.

¶ 6 w.

TO BE LET,

A COMMODIOUS two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, ſituate on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, in the townſhip of Blockley, near the Middle Ferry, and about two miles from the city of Philadelphia. There are belonging to the ſame about 15 or 16 acres of Land, ſeveral of which are Meadow and improvable Marſh; there are alſo on the premiſes ſeveral Peach Trees, bearing fruit of a rare and delicious kind, a well of good water near the door, a good garden ſpot, hay houſe, ſtables, &c.

The houſe is ſo ſituated, as to command a very agreeable Eaſtern proſpect of the river Schuylkill and city of Philadelphia, and is ſuitably calculated, either for a ſtore, a ſmall dairy, or a tradeſman. For further particulars, enquire of the Subſcriber, living about two miles from the Premiſes, on what is called the Marſhall's Road, WILLIAM BISPHAM.

Blockley, July 6, 1791. tf.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE, in Strawberry-alley, nearly oppoſite the Bull's Head tavern; the houſe is two ſtories high, two rooms on a floor, with a kitchen adjoining and a flat over the kitchen to dry cloaths on; it has the privilege of a ten feet and five feet alley from Strawberry-alley to the back door of the kitchen. The premiſes have been let from 30 to 60 pounds per annum for 40 years laſt paſt. One half the purchaſe money being paid down, the remainder may remain on intereſt, with proper ſecurity. Enquire of the Printers.

N. B. It is clear of ground rent, §

Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, June 13, 1791.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the firſt inſt. a large ſorrel HORSE, about 15 and an half hands high, about five years old, has ſome ſaddle marks, ſhod with only one ſhoe before, lengthy made, and trots rough. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. ¶ JOHN M'DOWELL.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Buſſeltown, on the 2d inſt. a red COW, with ſhort horns, turning inwards to each other, and the middle part of her face white. She was then giving milk, and in good order. Whoever gives information of ſaid Cow to the Subſcriber, at Buſſeltown, in Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, or to Mr. Alexander Martin, ſtorekeeper in Frankfort, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and, if brought home, reaſonable charges.

JOHN M'CLELLEN.

June 10th, 1791.

Burr Mill Stones, and
Boulting Cloths,

THE ſubſcriber, at his ſhop in Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets, hath for ſale a quantity of *Burrs*, either in *Blocks*, or made up in *Mill Stones* of any ſize, which he will warrant to be of the beſt quality. Alſo an excellent aſſortment of *Boulting Cloths*, &c. &c.

From his experience in the milling buſineſs, he hopes to be enabled to give ſatisfaction to ſuch as may be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom. ‡ eow.

MICHAEL GUNCKEL.

To be Sold, or exchanged for a Farm
in Pennſylvania, within 60 miles of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Loudoun county, Virginia, ſituated at the foot of the Blue Mountain, on the ſouth ſide, at Snicker's Gap, and adjoining the great road from Alexandria to Wincheſter. It contains 705 acres, including 60 acres of cleared upland and 12 acres of good meadow, and is ſo well watered, that much more meadow may eaſily be made. There are on the premiſes two ſmall dwelling-houſes and ſeveral out-houſes, with an excellent young orchard. It is well ſituated for a ſtore and tavern. For further particulars enquire of *John Hough*, near Leeſburgh, Virginia, or of *Bartholomew* or *Caſpar Wiſter*, in Philadelphia. tf.

Five Pounds Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's paſture, in Weſt-Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 1ſt of June, a cheſnut ſorrel HORSE, about 15 and an half hands high, 4 years old, whitiſh mane and tail, which has lately been docked, ſome ſmall ſaddle marks, and is ſhod before, long bodied, trots and canters well. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or THREE POUNDS for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges paid, if brought home, by

JACOB ZOOK.

June 6th, 1791. †

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

By THOMAS MIFFLIN, GOVERNOR *of the Commonwealth of* PENNSYLVANIA,

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth did, on the fourth day of April, inſtant, Reſolve, That the Governor be requeſted to iſſue a Proclamation, inviting propoſals for undertaking to open and eſtabliſh Canals and Locks, on or near the waters of Tulpehocken, and Quitapahilla, and a Canal from Frank's-town to Poplar Run; for undertaking to clear the Suſquehanna river, from Wright's Ferry to the Maryland line; and for undertaking to make a Turnpike road from the city of Philadelphia, through the borough of Lancaſter, to the river Suſquehanna, as well as through any other part of the ſtate; I have, therefore, in compliance with the ſaid requeſt, and in order to promote the important and beneficial deſigns of the Legiſlature, publiſhed this Proclamation, hereby inviting any perſon or perſons, who ſhall be willing to undertake to open and eſtabliſh proper Canals and Locks, on or near the ſaid waters of Tulpehocken and Quitapahilla; or to open and eſtabliſh a Canal from Frank's town to Poplar Run aforeſaid; or to clear the Suſquehanna river, from Wright's Ferry to the Maryland line aforeſaid; or to make a Turnpike Road from the city of Philadelphia, through the borough of Lancaſter, to the river Suſquehanna, to tranſmit propoſals, in writing, for undertaking and accompliſhing the ſaid objects reſpectively, to the Office of the Secretary of the commonwealth, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next.

GIVEN under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this twenty-ſecond day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and of the Commonwealth the fifteenth.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

By the Governor,
A. J. DALLAS, Sec'ry.

PENNSYLVANIA.

By THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been given to me upon oath, that about an hour after night, on Thurſday, the ninth day of this inſtant (June) ARTHUR ERWIN, late of the county of Bucks, in this commonwealth, Eſquire, while peaceably ſitting, with ſundry other perſons, in the houſe of Daniel Macafee, in the county of Luzerne, received a wound with a bullet, which was diſcharged from a gun into the ſaid houſe by ſome perſon unknown, and of which wound the ſaid ARTHUR ERWIN then and there inſtantly died. And whereas there is great cauſe to preſume, that the ſaid wound was wilfully and maliciouſly given, with intent to kill the ſaid ARTHUR ERWIN, as aforeſaid; and the juſtice, energy and dignity of the government require that the moſt effectual meaſures ſhould be purſued for diſcovering, apprehending, ſecuring and puniſhing the perpetrator of ſo heinous a murder, his aiders and abettors. Therefore, I have thought it proper and neceſſary to iſſue this proclamation, hereby offering a reward of *Two Hundred Dollars* to any perſon or perſons who ſhall diſcover, apprehend and ſecure the perpetrator of the ſaid murder, his aiders and abettors, to be paid upon the conviction of them or any of them. And beſides the reward aforeſaid, I do further offer and promiſe to any one of the perſons who may have been concerned in contriving and committing the ſaid murder (the actual and immediate perpetrator thereof excepted) a full and free pardon for the ſame, upon condition that he ſhall and does diſcloſe the name and names of his accomplice or accomplices, ſo that ſuch accomplice or accomplices may be apprehended, tried and convicted. And all Judges, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Coroners, Conſtables, and other officers of the commonwealth, according to the duties of their reſpective ſtations, are hereby required and enjoined to employ all lawful means for diſcovering, apprehending, ſecuring, trying and bringing to juſtice, as well the perpetrator of the ſaid murder, as alſo other perſons aiding and aſſiſting therein.

Given under my hand and the great ſeal of the ſtate, at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and of the commonwealth the fifteenth.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

By the Governor,
A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the commonwealth.

IN addition to the above reward, we, the ſubſcribers, promiſe and engage to pay *Five Hundred Dollars* to the perſon or perſons who ſhall diſcover, apprehend and ſecure the aſſaſſin who, on the night of the 9th inſtant, murdered Arthur Erwin, Eſquire, of Bucks county, at Tioga-Point, in the county of Luzerne, on conviction of the perpetrator, and his execution for the ſame.

JOSEPH ERWIN,
WILLIAM ERWIN,
HUGH ERWIN,
SAMUEL ERWIN,
JOHN MULHALLON.

June 20, 1791.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool and Briſtol, and now opening for ſale, by

ELLIS YARNALL,

No. 39, North ſide of Market, between Font and Second-ſtreets,

A large and general aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Braſs, Copper and Pewter Wares, plated and other Buckles and Buttons, a great variety of ſhoe and knee ſhapes, ſingle and double joint ſpectacles, ivory and horn combs, Whitechapel needles, plated ſpurs, card wire, braſs and iron wire of all ſizes, bar lead, ſheet iron, Crowley ſteel, &c. &c.

Alſo a large quantity of

Copper, in Sheets and Bottoms, flat and raiſed.

Country Shop-keepers may be ſupplied on ſhort notice, and at a moderate price, for caſh, or the uſual credit.

A Brewery, &c. for Sale,

SITUATE on the weſt ſide of Sixth-ſtreet, between Mulberry and High-ſtreets. The lot is 50 feet by 196 feet, and contains the following buildings: A dwelling houſe, 17 feet ſix inches by 35 feet 6 inches, ſix rooms, and a fire place in each. The brew houſe 22 feet by 70 feet, with good vaults under, and a malt houſe, 24 feet by 50 feet and 20 feet by 22 feet, all of ſtone. Alſo on the ſouth ſide of the lot is a brick tenement two ſtories high, with four rooms and a fire place in each; the whole ſubject to a ground-rent of fifteen pounds per annum. The purchaſer on paying one third of the money when the deed is executed, may have a reaſonable credit for the remainder, on paying intereſt. Apply to Iſaac Howell, on the premiſes,

April 18. tf

JOSHUA HOWELL, or
SAMUEL COATES.

WANTED,

As an Apprentice in an Ironmongery Store,

A LAD about 12 or 14 years old, who can write a good hand, and underſtands arithmetic:---his integrity and ſobriety muſt be unexceptionable; none other need apply. Enquire of the Printers.

Will Bates—A run-away Mulatto.

FORTY DOLLARS will be paid for delivering, or THIRTY for ſecuring, WILL BATES, who abſconed from my ſervice on Monday laſt.---He is a very ungrateful young rogue, was born a Slave, and manumitted by me, only to ſerve a few years---He is nineteen or twenty years old, five feet eight or ten inches high, ſtands remarkably ſtraight and erect, has a large neck, awkward addreſs, and is ſlow ſpoken; his colour between red and yellow; his hair is more like a white man's than that of a common Mulatto, and he has worked ſome time at the Blackſmith's trade.---He went off in common working clothes, but thoſe he might have changed.---It is hoped that more than common attention will be given to this Advertiſement, that an atrocious Ingrate may be apprehended and brought to a ſenſe of his duty, and his unſucceſsful villainy prove a warning to others under ſimilar circumſtances.

April 29, 1791. HARRY DORSEY GOUGH, Perry-Hall, in the ſtate of Maryland, near Baltimore town.

Shelled Barley, Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch and Hair Powder,

Manufactured and Sold by

JOSEPH FEW,

DRAWBRIDGE.

HE ALSO SELLS——American manufactured F. and F. F. Gunpowder of an excellent quality.

THE HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR

MUSTARD SEED.

FOR SALE,

TWO contiguous plantations and tracts of land, ſituate in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, on Brandywine creek, about two miles from Downing's-town, and about 30 miles from the city of Philadelphia, now in the tenure of Dennis Wheelen and John Dowling, reſpectively, one of them containing about 100 acres, the other 168 acres; there is 110 acres cleared, the remainder good woodland. Theſe plantations have two good apple orchards of excellent fruit; about 26 acres of good meadow, and 50 acres more might be made, there being ſeveral ſtreams ſufficient to water the whole. The ſituation is very convenient to lime-ſtone kilns, for manuring. They will be ſold ſeparate or together as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers.

Alſo a plantation, ſituate in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the river Schuylkill, near the upper ferry, about three miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 80 acres, on which are three apple orchards of good fruit, a good ſtone houſe ſtone barn, ſpring-houſe and other improvements, ſeveral excellent ſprings. The place is well manured with lime, it commands a noble proſpect of the river Schuylkill, and would ſuit exceeding well for a gentleman's country ſeat. It will be ſold either in lots or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers.

Alſo one convenient two ſtory frame-houſe and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Vine-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 35 feet.

Alſo a frame ſtable of 20 by 22 feet, and lot of ground on which it ſtands, ſituate in Coomb's-alley, in the ſaid city.

One half of the purchaſe money being paid, reaſonable credit will be given for the remainder, with intereſt. For further particulars enquire of EVERARD BOLTON, in Front-ſtreet, between High and Mulberry-ſtreets, Philadelphia. tf

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ALL perſons having juſt demands againſt the eſtate of MARY HINSHELWOOD, mantua maker, late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, on the 15th day of Auguſt next, at the widow PAUL's inn, the ſign of the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on ſaid day; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment, to prevent further trouble.

ARTHUR HOWELL, Executor.

Philadelphia, June 15, 1791. ‡

Three Pounds Reward.

BROKE jail laſt night, at Norriſtown, Montgomery county, a certain William Armſtrong, Joſeph Smith, and John Stanley, convicts. Armſtrong is about five feet ſix inches high, ſlim, and marked on the arm with the letters W. A. Smith is about five feet ten inches high, appears to be ſickly and has a down look, with brown hair and eyes. Stanley is about five feet eight inches high, grey hair and eyes, and his ears are cropped. Whoever takes up ſaid fellows, or either of them, and ſecures them in any jail of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, ſhall be entitled to the above reward for each of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by

HENRY KOOKEN, *Sheriff.*

June 12th. 1791.

WAS left with the ſubſcriber, living in Loyal-Sock townſhip, Northumberland county, a likely bright bay *Mare*, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, as ſhe was formerly ſeen with a ſuſpicious perſon, who called himſelf Elial Peck Gobell, and ſaid he came from Morris county, New-Jerſey, and is ſince fled. Said mare is about 15 hands high, both hind feet and one fore foot white, with a blaze in her face, a natural trotter, and ſaid to be about five years old. The owner, on proving property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

WILLIAM HEPBURN.

June 17, 1791. ‡

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the ſign of the *Hand-Saw* and *Green Canniſter*, No. 23 on the eaſt ſide of Cheſnut and Second-ſtreet, Market-ſtreet, has imported in the laſt veſſels from Briſtol and Liverpool, and Pigou from London,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

IRONMONGERY, &c.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

Which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms, for caſh or the uſual credit, viz.

LOCKS and hinges of many ſorts and ſizes,
Saddlers tacks, bridle-bitts, ſtirrup-irons, ſilvered ſtaple and plates, &c.
An aſſortment of carpenters tools,
Shoemakers ditto,
Turners ditto,
Coopers ditto,
Spades and ſhovels, ſpinning-wheel irons,
A large aſſortment of card wire,
Iron and braſs ditto,
Coffin, deſk and drawer furniture,
Smiths bench and hand vizes, anvils and rubbers,
Files and raſps, many ſorts and ſizes,
Bricklayers & plaiſterers trowels
Fiſhhooks and flax-hatchels,
Shoe buckles, ditto chapes,
Scythes, chain traces and frying pans,
Braſs and bell metal kettles,
London and Briſtol pewter, among which are oval diſhes,
A variety of cutlery, viz.
White and green ivory handled table knives and forks, with ſteels,
Ditto ditto, deſert ditto,
Buck, ebony and common bone ditto,
Pruning knives, pen and pocket ditto,
Butchers ditto and ſteels,
Taylors and other ſhears and ſciſſars,
Razors with and without ſtraps,
Glovers and ſheep ſhears, &c. &c.
Braſs and leather ink horns,
Braſs and iron-head ſhovels and tongs,---Sad-irons,
Steel-yards and ſcale-beams,
Small iron weights in ſetts,
Spectacles, ivory & horn combs,
Engliſh glue,
Ground red wood,
Allum, copperas and beſt blue galls,
Scotch and Turkey oil ſtones,
Shoe rubbers and Engliſh rag ſtones.

American Manufactories, viz.

3d, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 24 and 30d. nails,
Carpenters planes and ſhingling hatchets,
Screw augers and falling axes,
Spades and ſhovels,
Ditching and dung ditto,
A variety of braſs and braſs-head fire dogs,
Cradling and graſs ſcythes and ſickles,
Crumb-creek ſtones,
Lamp black and glue,
Dutch ovens, pots and ſkillets,
Copper and iron tea kettles,
Horſe, cow and ſheep bells,
Hair ſieves and riddles,
Seine, ſewing & packing twine,
Plowlines, traces, bedcords and laces,
And many other articles not enumerated.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

JAMES ADAMS, at his Printing-office, Wilmington, and JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, Printer, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A CAREFUL AND STRICT

INQUIRY

INTO

The *modern* prevailing Notions

OF THAT

FREEDOM OF WILL,

Which is ſuppoſed to be eſſential to Moral Agency, Virtue and Vice, Reward and Puniſhment, Praiſe and Blame.

By the late Rev. and learned Jonathan Edwards, A. M. Preſident of the College of New-Jerſey.

Rom. ix. 16. *It is not of him that willeth*

To which is annexed, Preſident Edwards's REMARKS on the Eſſays on the Principles of Moral and Natural Religion: In a Letter to a Miniſter of the Church of Scotland; never publiſhed before in America.

Extract from the Author's Preface.

"THE ſubject of this work is of ſuch importance, as to demand attention, and the moſt thorough conſideration. Of all kinds of knowledge that we can ever obtain, the knowledge of God, and the knowledge of ourſelves, are the moſt important. As religion is the great buſineſs, for which we are created, and on which our happineſs depends; and as religion conſiſts in an intercourſe between ourſelves and our Maker; and ſo has its foundation in God's nature and ours, and in the relation that God and we ſtand in to each other; therefore a true knowledge of both muſt be needful in order to true religion. But the knowledge of ourſelves conſiſts chiefly in right apprehenſions concerning thoſe two chief faculties of our nature, the *Underſtanding* and *Will*. Both are very important: Yet the ſcience of the latter muſt be confeſs'd to be of greateſt moment; in as much as all virtue and religion have their ſeat more immediately in the will, conſiſting more eſpecially in right acts and habits of this faculty. And the grand queſtion about the freedom of the will, is the main point that belongs to the ſcience of the will. Therefore I ſay, the importance of this ſubject greatly *demands* the attention of Chriſtians, and eſpecially of Divines."

☞ Subſcribers for this work are requeſted to ſend for their copies.

George Tudor, *Broker,*

At his Office, the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, three doors above Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Old Court-houſe, Philadelphia,

BUYS, ſells and exchanges the different ſpecies of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities of this and every other ſtate in the union.

Furniſhes Certificates and State Money for the Land-Office, and the buſineſs of taking out Warrants, Patents, &c. done with diſpatch.

Every Kind of transferable Property, real and perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very reaſonable terms.

New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, June 21, 1791.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the ninth inſt. a ſorrel HORSE, with a bald face, ſpavined in both hind legs, ſuppoſed to be about ſix years old, a natural trotter. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away. ¶ THOMAS STEWART.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JULY, 1791.] THE [NUMBER 3190.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1791.

PARISIAN TOPICS, May 9.

PARIS is under apprehenſions of an almoſt immediate war; for it ſeems certain that Spain, Germany, Sardinia, and Pruſſia are, with conſiderable armies, approaching faſt towards this kingdom. The manifeſto, which has appeared from the Emperor, in behalf of the German Princes in regard to their eſtates in Alſace, gives great reaſon to apprehend, that ſome meaſures are concerting for the prevention of the violences propoſed againſt the claims and rights of thoſe Princes.

We are ſtill of opinion, and it ſeems to be that of all ſober people, that this ſtrange violation of property cannot be compleated without further and greater diſorders. Intoxicated by their firſt ſucceſs againſt a weak, and, in truth, a timid party, our Patriots have vainly thought that nothing could reſiſt them. They are even now fool-hardy enough to imagine, that all Europe united, with perhaps half of their own countrymen, would be unable to oppoſe them: their maſſacres of ſome defenceleſs perſons, they ſuppoſe ſufficient to intimidate the moſt reſolute armies.

A letter was laſt night produced, in which it is ſaid, that the inhabitants of Orange have invaded the French territories; but ſo many of thoſe fictitious letters have been preſented to the Aſſembly, and the member who preſented this not having made himſelf remarkable for veracity nor modeſty, but being one of the moſt fiery Jacobines, no great credit is paid to his intelligence. It ſeems rather an artifice formed to renew the old queſtion, and found a new claim to Avignon.

The late Biſhop of Autun, as adminiſtrator for the department of Paris, made a very ſenſible report on the ſubject of religious toleration; in conſequence of which, it has been decreed, that even thoſe of the Clergy, who have not taken the oath, ſhall be permitted to perform divine ſervice in the pariſh churches and chapels. Without this decree, the churches would many of them have been empty; for, notwithſtanding the pious zeal of the ſwearing Prieſts in their purſuit of the loaves and fiſhes, the people in general are by no means reconciled to their apoſtacy. His Majeſty himſelf is permitted to have liberty of conſcience, and engage thoſe of the clergy who may pleaſe him beſt.

Monſ. Fleurien, the marine miniſter, retires with no fortune, but the eſteem of all thoſe who know him. All the chief clerks of the office waited on him in a body, to expreſs their concern at his reſignation. Monſ. Bonjour, the patriotic informer againſt him, on a ſuppoſed and frivolous crime, was the only one who did not attend on this occaſion; for which he has the eſteem of the Jacobines, and the contempt of the reſt of the world. The loweſt clerk in the office paſſed him without taking off his hat; and never ſaluted his fellow clerk with the familiar expreſſion, *Bonjour*, leſt he ſhould be thought to call him names.

The ſcholars of the College Mazarine, moſt of them of good families, took it in their heads to frighten one of the maſters, for having taken new oaths: when he entered the room for ſupper, they put out all the candles, and began to fire ſquibs, crackers, &c. in ſuch a manner, that the poor gentleman conceived that he was already at the gates of Hell, to receive a puniſhment for his apoſtacy; the noiſe, however, ſoon brought the ſervants; they called the guard, and peace was ſoon reſtored.

The Printer of one of our public papers having been rather free with the character of La Fayette; the populace, who were the firſt civil Magiſtrates preſent, aſſembled, ſeized the man, and were on the point of mounting him on an aſs, to make a ridiculous ſpectacle of him; and the guard had great difficulty to prevent the execution of the project.

Mr. Paine's book began to make ſome noiſe here, and ſome of the Jacobine party had almoſt finiſhed the tranſlation of it, when another tranſlator appeared, and offered it to Paine ready printed. In theſe circumſtances, Paine found it neceſſary, for his own intereſt, to cloſe with the man's propoſal, and to write a long preface to it, for which we believe every true Engliſhman would think he highly merited the pillory, if not the halter.—The work, however, loſes credit every day. While it remained in Engliſh the multitude took its merit on the report of the levelling Jacobines. Being now read in French, every body ſees the groſs miſrepreſentations of facts, and the book is treated as a mere party production of a hireling.

WARSAW, April 20.

An Eſtafette from Jaſſy, arrived here on the eleventh, with news that the Ruſſian Prince Galitzin, had croſſed the Danube, below Iſaccia, with four thouſand men, and attacked and defeated a corps of Turks poſted along the river.

Two days after which, he conquered the city of Mackſhin, and made priſoner the Turkiſh commandant thereof, who is a pacha of three tails—and Haſſan Samfundzo, a pacha of two tails, who is chief favorite of the preſent grand vizier, and who had been ſent thither to regulate the war departments; alſo, Ibrahim Ben Baſha, ſixty officers, and a number of privates, with nine braſs cannon.

The Turks are ſaid to have loſt two thouſand men, and ſeveral German officers.

WARSAW, May 3.

The new conſtitution has juſt paſſed in the Diet, by which the Elector of Saxony is declared immediate ſucceſſor to the Throne of Poland; after whoſe demiſe, his daughter is to inherit; and the choice of her huſband, if ſhe marries, is to be decided by the States. After this Conſtitution had paſſed, the King, attended by the Marſhals of the Diet, and a great number of the Members, went to the Cathedral, and took an oath to maintain it.

LONDON, May 14.

Official Notice.

The governor of the Ruſſia company, accompanied by Mr. Peters and Mr. Godfrey Thornton, having been honored by his majeſty's miniſters, with a conference on the ſubject of the preſent ſtate of the trade, to the Ruſſian ports, are authoriſed to inform the members of the company, and the gentlemen concerned in ſhipping:

"That there appears a great degree of probability, that ſhips ſailing from hence under ſuch circumſtances as would enable them to leave the Ruſſian ports, with their cargoes by the end of June, or middle of July, would not be endangered by reaſon of any event of the preſent negociation with the court of Peterſburgh."

Monday arrived at the general poſt office, a mail from New-York, brought to Falmouth by the Portland packet, Rogers, laſt from Halifax, in 20 days.

Peyrouſe, the great gallic circumnavigator, is ſafe. Accounts are received from him with maps, charts, &c. of his courſe, down to his arrival at Botany Bay.

The mail which arrived on Monday at the general poſt-office, from New-York, has brought over remittances to the American merchants, to the amount of one hundred and ſixty thouſand pounds, beſides orders for great quantities of goods.

France ſtill proceeds happily, in defiance of an incendiary prieſthood, who are laboring to extinguiſh the flame of liberty in the beſt blood of their country. The tumults at Paris only evince the indiſcretion of the king, and his unwiſe negligence of "that credulous which is the malady of the public mind, in periods of civil confuſion." Inſtead of betraying in any reſpect the inſtability of the revolution, their peaceful ſuppreſſion affords the happieſt preſage of its permanence. An infant commonwealth, which has already acquired energy enough to ſuppreſs ſuch formidable commotions, has little to dread from the efforts of its adverſaries againſt its future maturity and vigor.

The king of Sardinia, perceiving the minds of his ſubjects enlightened by the new philoſophy that has ſpread all over Europe, and dreading, leſt they ſhould imitate the example of their neighbors the French, has wiſely anticipated ſuch an event, by the abolition of a number of feudal grievances.

Pruſſia at length ſeems deſirous of entering into a war with Ruſſia. They are now tranſporting the heavy artillery from Magdeburg in Pomerania; the army in that province has been lately augmented by ſix battalions, and the royal ſuite were to depart on the 20th of laſt month, for Konniſburg.

Juſſup Pacha, the new grand vizir, is making immenſe preparations in Bulgaria and Romelia. At Adrianople and Schiumla, magazines are alſo forming, for the maintenance of an army of 200,000 men, which, it is ſaid, will be commanded by the ſultan in perſon.

A ſeparate corps of 30,000 men is to cover Warna, as that fortreſs will probably be attacked by the Ruſſian ſquadron, which is expected to ſail immediately. It is alſo aſſerted, that the ſublime Porte is ſo far from conſenting to the Statu Quo, that it will attempt to re-conquer the Crimea.

France has to add to the inquietude and hardly ſuppreſſed fermentation of her capital, a new embarraſſment, in the meaſures which the ſubjects of the See of Rome, in the territory of Avignon, have embraced. That territory, environed by the dominions, and early pervaded by the ſpirit of France, had long reſolved to ſhake off the pontifical yoke, and unite themſelves to the French empire, from which they had been torn. Conſiderable diviſion and embarraſſment were created in the National Aſſembly by their propoſition.

May 20. Wedneſday Rear-Admiral Coſby hoiſted his flag at Spithead, on board the Impregnable, of 98 guns, Sir Thomas Byard, Commander.

There are now at Spithead five Admirals, and one in the harbour.

Fourteen pilots, acquainted with the navigation of the North Sea, particularly the Belt, are arrived at Portſmouth from London, and ſeveral others are daily expected. Orders are received in the dock-yard for all the gun-boats to be got ready for immediate ſervice.

We hear from Plymouth that they have but one ſhip, the Cambridge, remaining there as the receiving ſhip; and that more than ſix thouſand men are yet wanted to man the fleet at Spithead.

It is remarkable that with the late Dr. Price originated the plan now in adoption for reducing the national debt—perhaps the only one in which the ſentiments of the adminiſtration and himſelf were united;—it is fervently wiſhed that there may always be that clear underſtanding and genuine integrity, in the ruling powers together with that anxiety for preſerving the bleſſings of peace, which ſhall enable them to carry this great deſign into full effect!—France, in all her confuſion, pays off her debt faſter than when ſhe was ſaid to be in tranquility and proſperity; what diſintereſted counſellors ſhe muſt have had at that time!

To what cauſes do medical gentlemen aſcribe the increaſing number of paralytick caſes, and of lunaticks and ſuicides? The fact, it is to be feared, is indiſputable, and the ſource of theſe alarming evils requires a very ſerious inveſtigation.

Are we to attribute them to the general uſe of tea, wine or ſpirits, or to thoſe ſedentary pleaſures which are now ſubſtituted in the room of active ones?

From the London Gazette, May 14.

The letters from the Eaſt-Indies, of which the following are copies and extracts, were received yeſterday by the Princeſs Royal, one of the Company's ſhips.

Camp near Cannonore, Jan. 9, 1791.

To Stephen Luſhington, Eſq. Chairman of the Hon. the Court of Directors for tranſacting all affairs of the United Engliſh Eaſt-India Company.

SIR,

"On Dec. 10th the force that could be ſpared for the purpoſe, encamped on the heights of Egar. It conſiſted of his Majeſty's 77th regiment, ſeven companies of the 1ſt Bombay regiment; the 2d, the 3d, the 10th and 12th battalions of Native infantry; the flank companies of the 6th, and two companies of artillery, amounting to upwards of 5000 diſciplined men. On the 12th and 13th the neighbouring Rajahs joined with about 2000 irregular Nairs.

"The 14th, the line moved towards the enemy. They were ſtrongly poſted on heights, to the ſouthward and eaſtward of Cannanore, defended by a chain of ſtone redoubts, with cannon in them. On viewing their poſition, I determined to gain poſſeſſion of Avery redoubt, in the centre of their poſts, which would enable me to attack either of their wings, with the greateſt part of my force. Notwithſtanding much reſiſtance during the day, I took poſt ſufficiently near to erect a battery, which early in the morning of the 15th demoliſhed the defences, and obliged them to evacuate the place. At the ſame time the left brigade advanced in line, and attacked the heights of Carley. The reſiſtance was trifling, conſidering the ſtrength of the ground occupied by a brigade of the enemy's troops. They retreated under the guns of Carley redoubt, and through the town of Cannanore. In the night of the 15th, a battery was raiſed againſt Carley, which ſurrendered at day-break next morning.

"By theſe operations I was in poſſeſſion of the heights and works to the ſouthward, and by a ſmall movement to my right could completely prevent the enemy's retreat. Convinced of the danger of their ſituation they offered to capitulate. The articles were agreed on in the evening, and hoſtages came into my camp.

"On the morning of the 17th, the Cannanore troops, amounting to 800 men, retired within the town, and Tippoo's forces paraded in front of their encampment, and, agreeably to the terms that had been granted, ſurrendered their arms and all their property, and engaged not to ſerve during the war. They conſiſted of 200 horſe, a corps of grenadiers, two brigades of regular infantry, and rocket boys, irregulars, &c. amounting to upwards of 5000 men. The fort of Cannanore was ſummoned immediately afterwards, and ſurrendered without condition.

"The fort of Billiapatam, the capital of the Cheukal Raja, ſituated on the South bank of the river, and Nurrcarow on the north, alſo ſurrendered in the evening, and the garriſon received the ſame terms with the reſt of Tippoo's troops, They have all been ſince ſent, under an eſcort, to the Canary country.

"By theſe ſucceſſes we have taken 34 ſtands of colours, 68 pieces of cannon, a quantity of ammunition, military ſtores, and grain, and near 5000 ſtands of arms. I have the honor to incloſe a return of them, and of the killed and wounded of the detachment, which I am happy to obſerve is much more trifling than could have been expected. I have alſo great pleaſure in aſſuring you I have every reaſon to be perfectly ſatisfied with the gallantry and diſcipline of the troops, whoſe behaviour equalled my moſt ſanguine expectations.

"I was now at liberty to have aſſiſted Lieut. Colonel Hartley; but his little detachment had completely defeated and diſperſed the corps oppoſed to them, and were in poſſeſſion of Turuckabad, the capital of this coaſt. It conſiſted of his Majeſty's 75th regiment, the grenadier native battalion, and ſeven companies of the 7th battalion, amounting to about 1600 men, with ten pieces of cannon, 500 Travancore horſe, a battalion of Travancore ſepoys, and a body of irregular Nairs. The enemy's force was about 10,000 men, poſted at Ventzetty Corrah, whither Lieut. Colonel Hartley marched the 6th of December. They retreated on his approach the 7th, and the fort ſurrendered on the 8th in the morning. They were found poſted in a wood in the front of the village of Tervanangurry. The detachment forced them from thence, and attacked the village, as well as the ground on both ſides of it, which were woody, and interſected with hedges and mud-banks. The enemy retreated, after diſputing the ground; and formed in front, and likewiſe on the flanks of the fort of Trincalore, the eſplanade of which extends to the village; but our troops advanced with vivacity and ſpirit, purſued them into the covert-way, where many of them were killed; obliged the fort to ſurrender, and totally diſperſed them.—Upwards of 800 were taken in the fort, and numbers were killed in the different attacks.

"Mootaub Khan, who commanded them, retreated to Turuckabad, and the next day he left it, with about 2000 men, and a conſiderable ſum in ſpecie, and fled to the Ghauts. Lieut. Colonel Hartley advanced to that place on the 10th, when 1500 men, the remains of the army, laid down their arms. A conſiderable quantity of military and other ſtores were captured, and in particular the guns taken from the Travancore lines.

"The ports of Barragurry and Cootahpore, in the Cartanad country, ſtill remained in poſſeſſion of Tippoo's troops. A detachment from hence marched againſt them the 27th of December, and returned on the 5th inſt. with 400 priſoners, which they had taken without any loſs. The poſts ſurrendered after a little oppoſition, on nearly the ſame terms as Cannanore.

"The object that induced me to viſit the coaſt being completed, and the ancient Nair Princes in poſſeſſion of their diſtricts, from Billipatam river to Cape-Comorin, nothing remains to be done with the little force under my command. Having reaſon however to imagine his Lordſhip wiſhes to unite the detachments, and being perſuaded they may be of no eſſential conſequence to his future operations, I have determined to remain and wait his orders.

"I am pleaſed at an opportunity of aſſuring you, that Capt. Byron, of his Majeſty's ſhip Phenix, has been of eſſential ſervice, not only by a well-directed fire from his ſhip, but in his exertions in forwarding the public ſtores, and in landing with two 18-pounders, his marines, and a part of his crew, to aſſiſt us in the reduction of Carley and Barragurry.

"By a letter from Lieut. Col. Hartley, received ſince writing the above, dated Turuckabad, the 6th inſt. he adviſes me, that he had received orders from General Meadows to deliver over charge of Palicaudcherry to Major Cuppage, who was coming from Coimbatore with two regiments for that purpoſe, and that he and his detachment were then to conſider themſelves as under my orders.

"Enclоſed you will pleaſe to receive a general return of the troops encamped at this place; and I have the honor to remain, Sir, your very obedient humble ſervant. (Signed)

ROBERT ABERCROMBY.

Extract of a letter from the Government of Fort St. George, to the Government of Bombay, entered on their conſultations, Dec. 14, 1790.

"We have the honor to announce to you, that the Centre Army, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Maxwell, formed a junction with the Grand Army on the 17th inſtant, near Covenpatnam, and that Tippoo retired up the Ghauts.

Fort St. George, Nov. 24, 1790."

Extract of a letter from Major-General Meadows to the Government of Fort St. George, entered in the above-mentioned Conſultations.

"Having marched ſeven days ſucceſſively after having croſſed the Cavery, I take the firſt opportunity of a halt, to acquaint you with our ſituation. We are now within 15 miles of Colonel Maxwell, to whom this morning I have ſent five ſquadrons of dragoons, and orders to join us here, which I conclude he will do this day or to-morrow. The enemy looked at him a few days ago, but not liking, I believe, his judicious poſition, nor our being ſo near, declined an engagement. We ſaw the enemy ourſelves the day before yeſterday, about 20 miles off, on his return from Colonel Maxwell, pitching his tents juſt as we were come to our ground, after a long and fatiguing march through the paſs of Tippoor; but no ſooner had we fired three guns, as a ſignal to Colonel Maxwell, than he immediately ſtruck his tents again, and proceeded up the Ghauts by the Oodeanurgum paſs.

Covenotem-Camp, Nov. 17, 1790."

D A N U B E, April 13.

Letters from Epirus have been received, whereby we learn, that the Greeks of that Province, as well as thoſe of Macedonia, are diſcontented to the utmoſt with the Turkiſh government. They only wait for arms to revolt. They have ſent a deputation to Peterſburg to entreat the Empreſs to arm them, and to aſſiſt them in forming themſelves into an Independent State, to be governed by a particular Prince, whom they ſhall chuſe—they even go ſo far as to name the Prince on whom the choice ſhall fall.

What gives an air of probability to this news is, that the Ruſſian Admiral, Lambro Cazzioni, has purchaſed at Trieſte 12,000 muſkets, which are ſaid to be deſtined for theſe diſcontented Greeks.

P O T S D A M, April 22.

Every thing here indicates an approaching rupture between our Court and that of Ruſſia.

The King's equipage is expected to arrive at Koningſburg on the 28th. The King himſelf will join the army of Pruſſia, and will be accompanied by the Prince Royal and Prince Louis. The reigning Duke of Brunſwick likewiſe accompanies his Majeſty, as well as General Moellendorf, who takes with him Lieutenant de Mirback, becauſe he is acquainted with the Ruſſian and Kurile languages. It is ſaid that Prince Potemkin will command againſt us.

The troops of Sileſia, under the command of Prince de Hohenlohe, will go into cantonments in the environs of Namſlau. The other Sileſian regiments are to continue in their preſent quarters.

It is thought here that all the troops not actually employed, but which may be in a ſtate to march at a minute's warning, will form an army of obſervation on the ſide of Bohemia, provided Auſtria does not ſeem pacifically inclined. They will then be commanded by the Duke of Brunſwick. This reſerve is thought to be compoſed of the beſt regiments.

W A R S A W, April 23.

The Union of the Nobleſſe with the claſs of citizens meets with daily encouragement. Prince Czartoryſki and Count Potocki, Marſhal of Lituania, are become burghers; Count Malachowſky, Marſhal of the Diet, has alſo added himſelf to the claſs of citizens, ſaying at the ſame time, "that he ſhould think it an honor to be a magiſtrate of Warſaw."

One of the magnates has declared his intention of opening a warehouſe in his palace, to ſhew that it is by no means degrading for a nobleman to be concerned in trade.

The King himſelf has declared that the re-eſtabliſhment of the rights of the citizens rewards him for all the difficulties of his reign, and even giveshim cauſe to rejoice at being a King.

WINCHESTER, July 9.

We learn from Berkeley county, that on Monday laſt a diſpute aroſe between Abraham Vanhorne and John Crane, which terminated in an engagement, and the former is ſince dead of a wound he received during the conflict. The following are the particulars of this unhappy affair, as related by ſome perſons who were preſent when it happened:—The aggreſſion originated with Crane, in a harveſt-field, as the deceaſed and ſome others were going to dinner—that the ſame was renewed on their return from work, a little before dark—that the deceaſed and Crane mutually agreed to box—that, a very ſhort time after the commencement of the conflict, the deceaſed cried out—enough—and that his guts were out. There were ſeveral large wounds on the body of the deceaſed—but the one that proved mortal was received juſt below the ribs on the left ſide---it penetrated the cheſt about three inches---the greater part of the ſmall inteſtines protruded immediately, which were alſo wounded. Crane is committed to Martinburg gaol. The verdict of the jury of inqueſt is not come to hand. Vanhorne owned a team, and was held in high eſtimation by the merchants and others who had occaſion for his ſervices.

B O S T O N, July 7.

The writings of Publicola, it is probable, will be attended with very agreeable conſequences, as the ſentiments advanced by him have excited the attention of the public, not only in this, but in the other ſtates.—The replies, therefore, will have a happy tendency to eſtabliſh thoſe important principles of Republicaniſm, ſo neceſſary at this time to be enforced on the minds of every friend to his country.—We have been in danger of loſing our veneration for them, within a few years paſt; the compenſations and ſalaries of our federal officers have led us in ſome meaſure into a belief that men in power ſhould be exalted to ſuch a degree of elevation, as to ſoar beyond the controul of the people.

Titles alſo have been attempted to be introduced amongſt us; but finding they were diſagreeable to the people, they were laid aſide, till a more convenient ſeaſon.—The Houſe of Repreſentatives have acted with a becoming ſpirit in this particular, but the Senate have thought proper to wave, for the preſent, any deciſion on the ſubject.

The mode of living, alſo, among ſome of our public officers, is ſuch, as if they thought the people had no other way to diſpoſe of their money, than to ſupport them in diſſipation, luxury, routs and levees.

The writings of Publicola are now bro't forward, to perſuade the people, that a hereditary nobility, and of conſequence, high ſalaries, pomp and parade, are eſſential to the proſperity of a country. Theſe writings therefore ought to be conſidered by the citizens of theſe States, not ſimply as they relate to the Britiſh government, but as intended, in an artful manner, to ſap the foundation of our preſent republican government.

By the ſhip Ruby, Capt. Rich, arrived here from Calcutta, we have received Indian papers to Dec. 16, which contain numberleſs accounts of the progreſs of the Britiſh forces in India againſt Tippoo Saib; but nothing deciſive has taken place. In ſeveral ſkirmiſhes Tippoo gained the Victory; while in others ſhe declared for the Engliſh. The Britiſh force is divided into three armies, the main one of which is commanded by Gen. Meadows. Lord Cornwallis, at the date of our laſt paper, had juſt ſet out from Calcutta, to join the army, and the moſt flattering expectations were formed from his Lordſhip's abilities and bravery. The criſis appears very important to the Britiſh—the iſſue of the conteſt time muſt unfold.

There are accounts in town from Liverpool, which relate the particulars of the defeat of Gen. Meadows and the Britiſh army, by Tippoo and his party, as has been mentioned in the late papers, and add that nothing but a rapid flight of the Britiſh forces prevented a complete capture.

In conſequence of this intelligence, the Britiſh Monarch, it is ſaid, diſpatched a meſſenger to the King of Pruſſia, to put a ſtop to the marching of troops to aſſiſt the Turks; and it was ſuppoſed that a ceſſation of warlike preparatians in England againſt Catharine would be the conſequence—that attention might be paid to the preſervation of the Britiſh territories in India.

We learn with pleaſure, that on Friday evening laſt the committee for the ſale of eaſtern lands cloſed the contract for the ſale, to Meſſrs. Jackſon and Flint, for themſelves and aſſociates, of two millions of acres of that territory. The price agreed on is two hundred thouſand dollars, ſpecie—to be paid in eight years, with intereſt.

July 9. On Thurſday arrived here the ſchooner ——, Capt. Lloud, from Halifax, in which came paſſengers, Captains Kemp and Higgens, and the crews of two Whalemen, who failed from Well-fleet the 12th of April laſt, and were caſt away on St. George's-Head, Newfoundland, on the 27th of the ſame month, where they ſuffered every extremity of cold and wretchedneſs, the ſnow then being very deep, and they and their crew nothing to defend them from the inclemency of the climate, but a ſingle ſail tent, until the 27th of May, when they were taken off by Capt. Golant, in a ſchooner, and carried to Canſo, where they fell in with His Britannic Majeſty's ſhip Penelope, commanded by Captain Linzee, who, having learned their ſituation, with the greateſt humanity took them on board his ſhip, and afforded them ever relief, nouriſhment and ſupply in his power; carried them to Halifax; and from thence ſent them to this port in a veſſel fitted for the purpoſe, without any expence whatever. From the mercantile intereſt, and from all the ſons of humanity, Captain Linzee is intitled to the higheſt tribute of gratitude—and the ſmall one which we can pay him, we proffer with the utmoſt ſincerity.

Arrived yeſterday, ſhip Ruby, Captain Rich, from Calcutta, in India. Of her cargo is a conſiderable quantity of ſugars, not produced by the hard toil and ſweat of the ſable ſons of Africa.

Calcutta, Nov. 18—Sailed, the American ſhip Hercules, Captain Bell, for Bombay.

In lat. 39, 23.: long. 64, Captain Watts, from this port for Surrinam, was ſpoke with, all well.

Captain Butler, in a brig from Boſton, and Captain Baſſet, from Cape-Ann, were at Demarara 30th May.

ALBANY, July 7.

A correſpondent of the firſt reſpectability, from the county of Otſego, informs us, that the preſent number of inhabitants in Cooperſtown, in that county, exceeds thirty-eight hundred——having conſiderably more than doubled within eleven months——as appears by the cenſus taken under the authority of the United States, the firſt of Auguſt, 1790, when the number was only 1702.

NEW-YORK, July 15.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on the frontiers of Stouh-Carolina, to a gentleman in New-York, dated March 14, 1791.

"There has been no diſturbance between the Indians and the Georgians ſince the treaty. The heat of the Georgians reſpecting the treaty is partly over. The more thinking and judicious part of the people begin to ſee that the treaty is equitable. I wiſh matters between the Cherokees and the United States, may be ſettled on the ſame principles; and that the perſon appointed to conduct the buſineſs was not ſo deeply intereſted in land ſpeculation."

On Saturday laſt, a boat belonging to a Portugueſe veſſel in this harbor, lately from Fayal, having been to Long-Iſland to fill ſeveral caſks with water; on her return, the people being unacquainted with the ſet of the current in the Eaſt river, were drifted below Governor's iſland; a heavy ſquall ariſing about the ſame time at ſouthweſt, and meeting the ebb tide, raiſed ſo ſhort and hollow a ſea, as to founder the boat, and leave the people adrift. Meſſrs. William Colles, butcher, and Peter Van Noſtrand, ſail-maker, perceiving their diſtreſs and imminent danger, at the riſque of their own lives, generouſly put off at this critical moment in a ſmall boat, from the Whitehall, and were fortunate enough to ſave the people, who muſt ſoon have periſhed, had not this timely aſſiſtance arrived to their relief. Sailed yeſterday for Curracoa, the ſloop Polly, captain Saltus, in which went paſſengers Tiliman Cruger, and ——— Hermes, eſquires.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 20.

The rapidity with which the ſubſcriptions to the National Bank was filled, far ſurpaſſed the moſt ſanguine expectations. Such facility to depoſit ſo large a ſum of ſpecie evinces the wealth of the country, while the aſtoniſhing eagerneſs to ſubſcribe is a proof of the high eſtimation in which the plan of the Bank is held by the public. The ſhares are already ſold at a great advance, and muſt riſe, when foreigners come forward to purchaſe. Many citizens who have been unfortunately excluded, deſirous of being ſtockholders, will alſo become purchaſers. With the aid of a Bank organized as this is, the fiſcal operations will move with eaſe and celerity, and the eſtabliſhment of branches from the Parent-Bank will gradually diffuſe wealth throughout the Union. We may therefore anticipate the time when the credit of this country will not yield to that of any other, when order will completely be eſtabliſhed in the finances of every ſtate as well as of the union, and every ſpecies of public ſecurity have a known, determinate and fixed value. Even ſhould individual ſtates neglect to make adequate proviſion for particular deſcriptions of paper, the government of the United ſtates will be impreſſed with the expediency of doing away the diſgrace reſulting to the national character from the exiſtence of any depreciated paper traſh; altho' the United States ſhould make the moſt ample proviſion for their own debts, it is evident that the hawking about other public ſecurities in a very depreciated ſtate reflects diſcredit on the American reputation, particularly in the eyes of foreign nations, who will naturally confound one ſpecies of paper with another. When it is conſidered at what a little expence to the union this may be accompliſhed, we may reaſonably entertain an expectation of ſo deſirable an

event. A people poſſeſſing the ſpirit, enterpriſing genius, and reſources of this country, will, ere long be diſſatisfied at ſeeing its honour tarniſhed by the low value of ſome of its certificates now floating in the market in a ſort of amphibious ſtate, and the growing proſperity of the nation will daily add to that honeſt and noble pride, which cannot brook the ſlighteſt imputation of injuſtice.

A Georgia correſpondent obſerves, that a treatiſe on the cultivation of the vine, and the proceſs of making wines, would be a very uſeful addition to our agricultural ſtock of information: the vine is a native of our ſoil, and from the nature of the climate, and the goodneſs of the wild grape, he doubts not that wine of a good quality may be made in various parts of the United States, particularly Georgia.

The lateſt accounts from Ireland bring information, that there were eight ſhips with paſſengers, nearly ready to ſail from Londonderry, Belfaſt, and Newry, about the end of May, for America.—Captain Geddes, of the Cleopatra, and captain Earl, from Belfaſt, may be expected to arrive at this port in a few days.

The great increaſe of population that the United States is daily receiving from the nations of Europe, furniſhes an aſtoniſhing field of contemplation to the reflecting mind. The revolutions and convulſions of the Tranſatlantic countries, ſeem to be deſigned by the hand of Providence for the purpoſe of giving liberty to the Old World, and peopling the New. From France and Ireland we may expect to draw infinite reſcources of knowledge and improvement, by opening the boſom of America as an aſylum to the worthy and oppreſſed inhabitants of each.—But it is not to two or three countries that our vaſt territory affords a ſanctuary—We can give protection to thoſe who want and deſerve it from all the nations of the earth. America is riſing into conſequence with rapid velocity, it muſt and will riſe, in leſs than one century, to a pitch of gratneſs, unequalled by all other empires ſince the creation; for this will be a government of ſecurity for the perſon, the property, and the mind of man.

The Preſident of the United States has appointed William Smith, eſquire, of Baltimore, to be Auditor to the Treaſury, in the room of Oliver Wolcott, eſq; appointed Comptroller.

The Preſident of the United States has appointed William Lewis, eſq; of this city, Judge of the Diſtrict Court for the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, in the room of Francis Hopkinſon, eſq; deceaſed.

By a letter, dated at Newtown on the Tioga the 4th inſt. it appears, that the main body of the Indians, amounting to 600, arrived there the 29th ult. and the next day an intereſting meeting was held at the table of Col. Pickering, who had invited about 20 of the Sachems or Chiefs of the Six Nations and other tribes, as well as ſeveral gentlemen from Philadelphia, to dine with him. The table was ſpread under a covert of green boughs (and as in former days) they dined together with a brotherly affection. When the table was clearing away for the introduction of pipes, "the bench oppoſite to us gave way, and the whole row fell to the ground;" on which one of the Philadelphians deſired one of the interpreters to tell them, that "they had now given an ocular proof of their determination to ſtand or fall together."—They took the meaning, and laughed heartily. Shortly afterwards, —— ——, by an interpreter, requeſted them to open their ears, for he had ſomething to ſay to them. He then proceeded to repreſent the diſadvantages of intemperance, and the evil nature of war; and likewiſe the happy conſequences of a quiet and peaceable diſpoſition, in which all mankind might live together as becomes children of one father; and concluded with earneſt wiſhes, that their old and wiſe men, would endeavour to preſerve ſociety and good will during the treaty for the renewal of peace and friendſhip, ſo that it might be attended with the deſired effects: to which was added by another perſon, "it was with theſe ſentiments our fathers met each other when they came into your country with William Penn 108 years ago. They lived about 70 years in uninterrupted peace and fellowſhip. If the Indians deſire to preſerve the ſame friendly diſpoſitions, we believe the white people are now diſpoſed to cheriſh them; and we heartily wiſh that a peace of ſtill longer duration may be the happy conſequence." As what had been ſaid was repeating to them, they aſſented in their manner, from time to time, with loud and general ithawhs. They afterwards talked together ſome time, in a low voice. One of them (we are told) ſaid to the reſt, "don't you remember when we heard this ſpeech a great many years ago?"

At length an old man, after repeating what had been ſaid, roſe and replied—"Brothers, we thank you for your advice. We have not much to ſay to you. We are not now about the Council Fire. The Repreſentative of the Thirteen States has invited us to his table, that we might take each other by the hand, and converſe together as friends. We thank you for reminding us of the time when our fathers lived together in peace and friendſhip. Then we went out and came in when we pleaſed, and our wives and children were ſecure. You have told us how it was with our fathers. We have a mind to tell you how it is with us. Formerly our nations were always at war one among another. Indians were born with the tomahawk in their hands, till Sir William Johnſon told us that we ought all to be one people. He made peace amongſt us, for which we revere his memory. But after many years, the French made war on the Engliſh.—Then Sir William came to us, and laid his tomahawk down by us, and told us we muſt take it up againſt the French. We took it up for him then; but it was not right for him to put it into our hands." In the laſt war, when we heard that brothers were going to fight againſt brothers, we thought it ſtrange. We could hardly believe that people of the ſame blood would riſe up and deſtroy one another. We ſaw that they could not fetch a clear ſtroke, becauſe they could ſcarcely diſtinguiſh between enemies and friends. If we had had our ſenſes about us, we ſhould not have taken up the tomahawk on either ſide. We ought to have let you alone, until you became brothers again, and then joined you as friends."

Col. Pickering obſerved, that the converſation was perfectly agreeable to him, and took occaſion to enforce what had been ſaid, by a recollection of the former harmony between the Indians and the people of Pennſylvania, who had dealt ſo fairly with their anceſtors, and had lived in peace with them for ſo long a time—intimating, that the ſame good will had prompted thoſe preſent to come ſo far to attend the treaty, with a belief of the friendly intentions of the great Chief of the United States towards the Indian Nations; and that therefore it would be right that every jealous apprehenſion ſhould be now removed.

"My friend —— —— having in his poſſeſſion an old ſtone pipe, ſuppoſed to have been preſented to William Penn by the Indians, he repeated the hiſtory of it. As this was interpreted to them, they looked round at the pipe with expreſſions of ſatisfaction. The next Chief took hold of it, examined it attentively, ſmoked a whiff or two, then paſſed it to the next; and thus the old pipe went round once more, as in the days of its worthy owner.

"On the ſecond inſtant, we attended the introductory conference, on which the previous meſſages and circumſtances of the treaty, were reheard. An erect young man, of a commanding appearance, ſpoke for ſome time, on behalf of the Indians; after which an old Chief delivered four ſtrings of wampum, talking over them a conſiderable time, and cloſing his ſpeech in this manner: "I herewith remove all doubts and fears, and our brothers, the white people, with their wives and children, may now reſt quietly in their beds.

"Yeſterday the buſineſs was opened by a conciliatory ſpeech from Colonel Pickering the concluſion of which will be delivered this day."

The writer of the letter proceeds with expreſſing ſatisfaction in having attended the treaty, which appeared ſo far to be ſtrongly marked with ſuch traits of peace and friendſhip, as were likewiſe evidently and mutually agreeable on the part of the Indians.

It is no more than juſtice to the writer to ſay, that the letter was written for the inſpection of his particular friends, for which reaſon ſome little omiſſions of the names of perſons, &c. were thought proper, but the ſubſtance is retained which reſpects the Indians and the treaty.

Extract of a letter from Pittſburgh, July 7, 1791.

"This moment we have a well authenticated account, that general Scott and his party have returned, having completely ſurpriſed the Wabaſh towns.—He has brought in thirty Indian men's ſcalps, fifty priſoners and two hundred horſes, loaded with peltry, and other articles taken from the towns, and he has effected all this with a very inconſiderable loſs either of men or property. The above is confirmed, with the particulars, that general Scott is ſlightly wounded in the thigh, and that three only of our men are killed. The general has ſent back ten of the oldeſt men amongſt his priſoners, with a meſſage to the Indians, that if they do not immediately ſend in every one of our priſoners amongſt them, he will put the other 40 priſoners to death with the moſt excruciating tortures."

At a ſtated meeting of the American Philoſophical Society, on the 15th inſtant, the following gentlemen were choſen members:

Mr. John Luſac, profeſſor of the Greek language in the univerſity of Leyden.

John Nicholſon, eſq; comptroller-general of the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

Andrew Roſs, M. D. of Philadelphia.

Benjamin Waterhouſe, M. D. profeſſor of medicine in the univerſity of Cambridge, Maſſachuſetts.

John Penington, M. D.

John Beckley, eſq; Clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.

Peter Stephen Du Ponceau, eſq; counſellor at law, Philadelphia.

Extract from the minutes.

SAM. MAGAW, *one of the Secretaries.*

The ſhip Alexander, Captain Woodward, from Newry, arrived here on Saturday laſt, after a paſſage of eight weeks. This veſſel brought 170 paſſengers in good health, all of whom landed at New Caſtle (except about 60, who came up to town with the ſhip) and we learn intend to ſettle in the weſtern parts of Pennſylvania.

On the 10th inſtant, Captain Woodward, of the Alexander, (in lat. 36. 18.) ſpoke the ſhip Mary and Iſabella, Captain Grayſon, of Whitehaven, who informed, that they had come up with the wreck of a Barbadoes brig, on the 5th, from which they took 7 men; who informed Captain Grayſon, that the brig was the Speedwell, Captain James Smith, of Barbadoes, from New-London, bound to Barbadoes, with 40 horſes on deck: that on the 4th, the brig overſet in a ſquall, every precaution and exertion of cutting away the maſts, &c. proving ineffectual: that one of their crew was loſt, and the remaining ſeven had ſtuck by the wreck about 34 hours when they were taken off: two of theſe remained with Captain Grayſon; the other five arrived here in the Alexander.—On the 14th, in lat. 38. 20. long. 75. Captain Woodward ſpoke a brig from Hiſpaniola, bound for Rhode-Iſland, out 10 days.

The Harmony, Oſman, is arrived at London, after 27 days paſſage, and Clothier, Strong, at Hull; both from Philadelphia; Marquis la Fayette, from Virginia, and Betſey and Hope, from New-York, at London.

The Ship Republican, Captain Gardner, will ſail from Baltimore for London in all September next. Apply to Andrew Buchanan or Richard Gittings, at Baltimore.

The ſhip Wilmington, Jeffries, bound to Belfaſt, ſtruck on a rock, near Killibegs, in the weſt of Ireland, and ſprung a plank, but did not loſe much of her cargo. She got into Killibegs, and was refitting when the Hope ſailed from Sligo.

The Waſhington, Fort, may be expected at Wilmington in a few days.

Captain Meakens, of the Hope, 7 weeks from Sligo, informs, that he ſpoke a ſhip outward bound from Baltimore, on the 10th of June, in lat. 49. 39.---On the 24th he ſpoke a brig from Alexandria, bound to Whitehaven, in lat. 41. 36; out 11 days --- and on the 2d of July ſpoke a ſchooner bound to Alexandria.

The ſhip Jay, Captain Stocker, 500 tons burthen, was to ſail from Newry the 14th of May, with paſſengers, for New-York.

The brig Havanna, Captain Sutter, was to ſail from Newry for Philadelphia, ſoon after the Alexander, Captain Woodward, left that port.

New-London, July 7. Captain Woodman of the ſhip Roſeway, from London, on the 12th June, lat.---, long 43. ſpoke the ſhip America, Mackie, from New-York bound to London, 14 days out, all well: and off the banks of Newfoundland, ſpoke the brig Galen, Captain Edy, from Boſton, bound to London; out 16 days.

From accounts received by the Hope, we learn that the Anne, of Larne, was to ſail ſoon for South Carolina with paſſengers; alſo the Alexander, from Belfaſt for the ſame place; the Mary, from Londonderry, ſailed on Eaſter-Monday for Baltimore, and the Sally, Coſſiday, was to ſail about the 28th May, with 350 paſſengers, for Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1791.

THE Commiſſioners appointed to receive ſubſcriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby agreeable to law, inform the Stock-holders of the ſaid Bank, that an election for twenty-five Directors will be held at the City Hall, in Philadelphia, on Friday, the 21ſt of October next, at ten o'clock in the morning.

THOMAS WILLING.
DAVID RITTENHOUSE.
SAMUEL HOWELL.

RECANTATION.

I The ſubſcriber, do acknowledge to have raiſed a report, which has been circulated, that Mrs. ELIZABETH SMITH was on board the ſhip Conception, Capt. Henry Stevens, and other ſcandalous things, injurious to her character.

I hereby alſo declare, that the circumſtances I mentioned to Mr. James Iſdell, or others, reſpecting Mrs. Smith, were abſolutely falſe and without foundation in truth; that I never ſaw, nor was ever informed, that Mrs. Smith was on board ſaid veſſel, and I beg Mrs. Smith's pardon for the ſcandal it has occaſioned.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

July 14, 1791. †

WHEREAS my wife Rachael has eloped from my bed and board, without any juſt cauſe, therefore I do forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from and after this date, unleſs compelled by law.

JAMES M'MULLEN.

Kennet-ſquare, Cheſter county, July 9, 1791. §

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſmall brown MARE, about 14 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN MITCHEL.

June 28. ‡

ON the 28th June laſt, came to the ſubſcriber, in Norriſtown townſhip, Montgomery county, two COWS, of a dark brindle colour. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JAMES CURRY.

July 14, 1791. †

ALL thoſe indebted to the eſtate of Dr. Gottlieb Boizius, late of Allenſtown, Northampton county, deceaſed, are deſired to pay their reſpective debts to the ſubſcribers; and all thoſe who have any demands on ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their accounts, duly atteſted, to

CHARLES DESHLER, } Executors.
JOHN KEIPER, }

July 20, 1791. ‡

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter County, July 14, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Samuel Aſh, innkeeper, in the town of Darby, in the county of Delaware, on Thurſday, the 11th day of Auguſt next, at three o'clock in the afternoon. A meſſuage, plantation, and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Upper Darby, in the ſaid county of Delaware, bounded by lands of Iſaac Lobb, Benjamin Lobb, and land late of Abraham Bonſall and others, containing 73 acres. The above deſcribed land is good for grain or paſture, with a ſufficiency of meadow and woodland; ſituate about two miles from Darby, and eight miles from Philadelphia. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the eſtate of William Lewes, by

CHARLES DILWORTH *Sheriff.*

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter County, July 14, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 13th day of Auguſt next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, A meſſuage, and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Newlin, bounded by lands of Robert Chalfant, Thomas Worth and others, containing 192 acres; there is on ſaid premiſes a great ſufficiency of meadow and woodland, and the weſt branch of Brandywine creek runs through the premiſes: The plow land is good for grain or paſture; together with a convenient dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, &c. and a good bearing orchard of various kinds of fruit. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the eſtate of John Bailey, by

CHARLES DILWORTH, *Sheriff.*

CHRISTLIEB BARTLING

EMBRACES this opportunity of informing his friends in particular, and the public in general, that he has taken that noted and well ſituated tavern, the ſign of the BUCK, in Second above Race ſtreet, No. 130, where he keeps liquors of the firſt quality; boarding and lodging for travellers and others. The extenſive ſtables and ſheds, together with the large and roomy yard, (which are in complete order) the wide and convenient gate-way in Third ſtreet, eſpecially for waggons, will be an object to the countryman and traveller. It would be too tedious to enumerate the ſuperior advantages this houſe enjoys, let it ſuffice, that very few have ſuch remarkable conveniencies. Thoſe who will honor him with their cuſtom, may depend upon his utmoſt attention to pleaſe.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1791. tf

HOWELL's
Small Map of Pennſylvania,

And the parts connected therewith, relating to the roads and inland navigation, eſpecially as propoſed to be improved by the late proceedings of Aſſembly,

Is now finiſhed and ready to be delivered to the ſubſcribers and others.

THE Map is 30 inches long and 20 inches broad, exhibiting the rivers and other principal ſtreams, with the places of their moſt material obſtructions; the canal and all the other communications and portages, with the roads and places either to be improved or opened, as well as alſo the portage from Newtown-point on Tioga river, to the Connedeſſago lake; and that from the Chetaughque lake to lake Erie. Shewing alſo the purchaſe lately made of the United States, the depreciation and donation lands, the county towns, and the principal roads throughout the ſtate, the degrees of latitude and longitude, &c. Copied from his large Map.--This Map is ſold at the low price of one French Crown, and may be had of Meſſrs. Bailey, Cruckſhank, Hall and Steiner, printers, and of the author, in North Fifth-ſtreet, No. 88.

READING HOWELL.

June 25th, 1791. 6w

George-Town, June 30, 1791.

THE Preſident of the United States having approved the Sites for the Public Buildings, to be erected in purſuance of the act of Congreſs for eſtabliſhing the temporary and permanent ſeat of government of the United States, the commiſſioners appointed in virtue of that act will meet at George-Town on Monday, the 17th of October next, and proceed to ſell, at vendue, a number of lots in the beſt ſituations in the Federal City. A depoſit of 8 per cent. will be required; the reſidue to be ſecured on bonds, with ſecurity, payable in three equal yearly payments. The further terms will be made known at the Sale.

THOMAS JOHNSON,
DAVID STEWART,
DANIEL CARROLL, } Commiſſioners.

☞ The Printers throughout the United States are requeſted to inſert the above in their papers.

*** The commiſſioners wiſh to treat and agree for the cutting and perfecting a Canal from *James's Creek* to *Gooſe Creek*, and through thoſe creeks. Any perſon deſirous of undertaking it, is requeſted to give in propoſals to Mr. *John Mackall Gantt*, by the 28th day of July. A meeting will be called and notice of it given.

July 4th, 1791.

CAME to the public inn of the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the Bear, on the Lancaſter road, Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, on the evening of the 1ſt of this inſtant (July), a MULATTO MAN, well dreſſed, riding a bright bay horſe, about 15 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, half-worn ſaddle, and curb bridle, called for lodging and entertainment; next morning, giving orders about feeding his horſe at the ſtable, two perſons demanded to ſee his paſs, or ſome other credentials he might have; he replied that his papers were in the houſe, and that he would fetch them; accordingly went in at the front door, and, unobſerved by the men, went out at the back door, and made his eſcape, leaving the horſe, ſaddle and bridle. The ſaid mulatto is ſuppoſed, by the deſcription, to be the ſame that is advertiſed in the Gazette, forty dollars reward, ſigned by Mr. Harry Dorſey Gough, near Baltimore. The owner of ſaid horſe, ſaddle, &c. is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. ‡ WILLIAM HIMES.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, living in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, one mile from the ſign of the Black Horſe, on Lancaſter road, a dark ſorrel MARE, about 14 hands high, with a ſmall blaze in her face, wall-eyed, paces and trots. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and delivers her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive THREE DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ‡ JACOB AMOS.

A Perſon who wiſhes to make himſelf accurately acquainted with Engliſh Grammar, and other uſeful branches of Education, may find a very good birth in the city, if he produce good recommendations. A perſon who has ſome knowledge of teaching would be preferred. A ſimilar birth may be had every three or four months. Apply to the Printers.

Seventh mo. 12, 1791. ‡

Bank of North America.

July 1ſt, 1791.

AT a meeting of the Directors, this day, a dividend of three and one half per cent, was declared on the Capital Stock, for the laſt half year, and the ſame will be paid to the Stockholders, or their repreſentatives, at any time after the 10th inſtant.

3 d THOMAS WILLING, *Preſident.*

By JOSEPH HUGG, JOHN WILKINS, *and* JOSEPH ELLIS *Eſquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the County of Glouceſter,*

NOTICE is hereby given, that, upon application to us by Felix Fiſher, of Woolwich townſhip, in the county of Glouceſter, who claims an undivided half part of all that tract of land, late the property of John Hendrickſon, deceaſed, and Jonas Hendrickſon, ſituate, lying, and being in the ſaid townſhip of Woolwich, containing one hundred and thirty-three acres and two roods of land, bounded by lands of David Hendrickſon, lands late of Henry Hendrickſon, deceaſed, lands late of Mounce Hendrickſon, deceaſed, James Hinchman, deceaſed, lands of Samuel Tonkins, and others, and Repaupa Creek, We have nominated John Blackwood, William White and Daniel Sutherland. commiſſioners, to divide the ſaid tract of land into equal ſhares or parts, and unleſs proper objections are ſtated to us, at the houſe of Henry Haines, in Woodbury, on the twelfth day of Auguſt next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the ſaid John Blackwood, William White, and Daniel Sutherland, will then be appointed commiſſioners, to make partition of the ſaid land, purſuant to an act, entitled, "An Act for the more eaſy Partition of Lands held by Copartners, Joint Tenants, and Tenants in Common," paſſed the eleventh of November, 1789. Given under our hands, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini 1791.

JOS. HUGG.
JOHN WILKINS,
¶ 6 w. JOSEPH ELLIS.

WAS left with the ſubſcriber, living in Loyal-Sock townſhip, Northumberland county, a likely bright bay *Mare*, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, as ſhe was formerly ſeen with a ſuſpicious perſon, who called himſelf Elial Peck Gobell, and ſaid he came from Morris county, New-Jerſey, and is ſince fled. Said mare is about 15 hands high, both hind feet and one fore foot white, with a blaze in her face, a natural trotter, and ſaid to be about five years old. The owner, on proving property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

WILLIAM HEPBURN.

June 17, 1791. ‡

TO BE LET,

A COMMODIOUS two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, ſituate on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, in the townſhip of Blockley, near the Middle Ferry, and about two miles from the city of Philadelphia. There are belonging to the ſame about 15 or 16 acres of Land, ſeveral of which are Meadow and improvable Marſh; there are alſo on the premiſes ſeveral Peach Trees, bearing fruit of a rare and delicious kind, a well of good water near the door, a good garden ſpot, hay houſe, ſtables, &c.

The houſe is ſo ſituated, as to command a very agreeable Eaſtern proſpect of the river Schuylkill and city of Philadelphia, and is ſuitably calculated, either for a ſtore, a ſmall dairy, or a tradeſman. For further particulars, enquire of the Subſcriber, living about two miles from the Premiſes, on what is called the Marſhall's Road, WILLIAM BISPHAM.

Blockley, July 6, 1791. tf.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE, in Strawberry-alley, nearly oppoſite the Bull's Head tavern; the houſe is two ſtories high, two rooms on a floor, with a kitchen adjoining and a flat over the kitchen to dry cloaths on; it has the privilege of a ten feet and five feet alley from Strawberry-alley to the back door of the kitchen. The premiſes have been let from 30 to 60 pounds per annum for 40 years laſt paſt. One half the purchaſe money being paid down, the remainder may remain on intereſt, with proper ſecurity. Enquire of the Printers.

N. B. It is clear of ground rent. §

Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, June 13, 1791.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the firſt inſt. a large ſorrel HORSE, about 15 and an half hands high, about five years old, has ſome ſaddle marks, ſhod with only one ſhoe before, lengthy made, and trots rough. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. ¶ JOHN M'DOWELL.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Buſſeltown, on the 2d inſt. a red COW, with ſhort horns, turning inwards to each other, and the middle part of her face white. She was then giving milk, and in good order. Whoever gives information of ſaid Cow to the Subſcriber, at Buſſeltown, in Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, or to Mr. Alexander Martin, ſtorekeeper in Frankfort, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and, if brought home, reaſonable charges.

JOHN M'CLELLEN.

June 10th, 1791.

To be Sold, or exchanged for a Farm

in Pennſylvania, within 60 miles of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Loudoun county, Virginia, ſituated at the foot of the Blue Mountain, on the ſouth ſide, at Snicker's Gap, and adjoining the great road foom Alexandria to Wincheſter. It contains 705 acres, including 60 acres of cleared upland and 12 acres of good meadow, and is ſo well watered, that much more meadow may eaſily be made. There are on the premiſes two ſmall dwelling-houſes and ſeveral out-houſes, with an excellent young orchard. It is well ſituated for a ſtore and tavern. For further particulars enquire of *John Hough*, near Leeſburgh, Virginia, or of *Bartholomew* or *Caſpar Wiſter*, in Philadelphia. tf.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, in Ridley townſhip, Delaware county, within about twelve miles of this city, and on the great road leading to Cheſter; containing 348 acres, whereof upwards of one hundred acres are in woods; thirty acres meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence; the remainder is clear, and the whole well watered. There are on the premiſes a ſtone dwelling houſe, with ſome other buildings, and the place altogether is well calculated for farming on a large ſcale, the land being good, and ſo near to the capital (now) of the United States.

Part of the Purchaſe Money will be required on ſigning the deed, and the payment of the remainder will be made as convenient as poſſible to the purchaſer.

The title is indiſputable. For further information, and terms of ſale, application is to be made to Mr. John Crozer, at Springfield, adjoining the place, or to Michael Conner, in Cheſaut-ſtreet, Philadelphia. t. f.

Philadelphia, May 11, 1791.

WOOD LAND.

To be Sold, a valuable Piece of Woodland,

SITUATE in the townſhip of Roxborough, Philadelphia county, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, about 9 miles from the city, containing 248 acres and 137 perches, bounded weſtward by the river Schuylkill, ſouthward by land of Thomas Levezey and others; the whole is well ſupplied with timber, which is very valuable, being in the vicinity of Germantown and ſeveral lime kilns, from which it is diſtant only between three and four miles; a conſiderable quantity of meadow may be made; almoſt the whole of the remainder would, if cleared, make extraordinary plough land. Wiſſahickon running through this tract affords a fine mill ſeat. If more convenient to purchaſers would be ſold in lots. Apply to BENJAMIN WILSON, at George Baker's, No. 57, Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

May 27, 1791. eptf

Plaſter of Paris,

OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY,

Ground to any degree of fineneſs, to ſuit the purchaſer,

To be Sold at the GAOL in Philadelphia.

The price at preſent is *Three Shillings* per buſhel, where it will be continued to be ſold on the loweſt terms occaſionally.

THE great advantages ariſing from this important manure are now pretty generally underſtood by the farmers in the neighbourhood of the city; but perhaps its ſucceſs in gardens is not ſo much known. Some experiments made this ſpring on cabbage plants have been attended with aſtoniſhing effects.

Great care will be taken that none but the very beſt ſort ſhall be ground at the Gaol; and as the giving uſeful employment to the criminals will contribute to the benefit of the community, it is hoped that it may prove an additional inducement to farmers and gardeners to make trial of ſo convenient a manure. tf

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WANTED,

As an Apprentice in an Ironmongery Store,

A LAD about 12 or 14 years old, who can write a good hand, and underſtands arithmetic---his integrity and ſobriety muſt be unexceptionable; none other need apply. Enquire of the Printers.

PENNSYLVANIA, ſs.

By THOMAS MIFFLIN, GOVERNOR *of the Commonwealth of* PENNSYLVANIA,

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth did, on the fourth day of April, inſtant, Reſolve, That the Governor be requeſted to iſſue a Proclamation, inviting propoſals for undertaking to open and eſtabliſh Canals and Locks, on or near the waters of Tulpehocken, and Quitapahilla, and a Canal from Frank's-town to Poplar Run; for undertaking to clear the Suſquehanna river, from Wright's Ferry to the Maryland line; and for undertaking to make a Turnpike road from the city of Philadelphia, through the borough of Lancaſter, to the river Suſquehanna, as well as through any other part of the ſtate; I have, therefore, in compliance with the ſaid requeſt, and in order to promote the important and beneficial deſigns of the Legiſlature, publiſhed this Proclamation, hereby inviting any perſon or perſons, who ſhall be willing to undertake to open and eſtabliſh proper Canals and Locks, on or near the ſaid waters of Tulpehocken and Quitapahilla; or to open and eſtabliſh a Canal from Frank's town to Poplar Run aforeſaid; or to clear the Suſquehanna river, from Wright's Ferry to the Maryland line aforeſaid; or to make a Turnpike Road from the city of Philadelphia, through the borough of Lancaſter, to the river Suſquehanna, to tranſmit propoſals, in writing, for undertaking and accompliſhing the ſaid objects reſpectively, to the Office of the Secretary of the commonwealth, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next.

GIVEN under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this twenty-ſecond day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and of the Commonwealth the fifteenth.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

By the Governor,
A. J. DALLAS, Sec'ry.

PENNSYLVANIA.

By THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been given to me upon oath, that about an hour after night, on Thurſday, the ninth day of this inſtant (June) ARTHUR ERWIN, late of the county of Bucks, in this commonwealth, Eſquire, while peaceably ſitting, with ſundry other perſons, in the houſe of Daniel Macafee, in the county of Luzerne, received a wound with a bullet, which was diſcharged from a gun into the ſaid houſe by ſome perſon unknown, and of which wound the ſaid ARTHUR ERWIN then and there inſtantly died. And whereas there is great cauſe to preſume, that the ſaid wound was wilfully and maliciouſly given, with intent to kill the ſaid ARTHUR ERWIN, as aforeſaid; and the juſtice, energy and dignity of the government require that the moſt effectual meaſures ſhould be purſued for diſcovering, apprehending, ſecuring and puniſhing the perpetrator of ſo heinous a murder, his aiders and abettors. Therefore, I have thought it proper and neceſſary to iſſue this proclamation, hereby offering a reward of *Two Hundred Dollars* to any perſon or perſons who ſhall diſcover, apprehend and ſecure the perpetrator of the ſaid murder, his aiders and abettors, to be paid upon the conviction of them or any of them. And beſides the reward aforeſaid, I do further offer and promiſe to any one of the perſons who may have been concerned in contriving and committing the ſaid murder (the actual and immediate perpetrator thereof excepted) a full and free pardon for the ſame, upon condition that he ſhall and does diſcloſe the name and names of his accomplice or accomplices, ſo that ſuch accomplice or accomplices may be apprehended, tried and convicted. And all Judges, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Coroners, Conſtables, and other officers of the commonwealth, according to the duties of their reſpective ſtations, are hereby required and enjoined to employ all lawful means for diſcovering, apprehending, ſecuring, trying and bringing to juſtice, as well the perpetrator of the ſaid murder, as alſo other perſons aiding and aſſiſting therein.

Given under my hand and the great ſeal of the ſtate, at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and of the commonwealth the fifteenth.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

By the Governor,
A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the commonwealth.

IN addition to the above reward, we, the ſubſcribers, promiſe and engage to pay *Five Hundred Dollars* to the perſon or perſons who ſhall diſcover, apprehend and ſecure the aſſaſſin who, on the night of the 9th inſtant, murdered Arthur Erwin, Eſquire, of Bucks county, at Tioga-Point, in the county of Luzerne, on conviction of the perpetrator, and his execution for the ſame.

JOSEPH ERWIN,
WILLIAM ERWIN,
HUGH ERWIN,
SAMUEL ERWIN,
JOHN MULHALLON.

June 20, 1791.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool and Briſtol, and now opening for ſale, by

ELLIS YARNALL,

No. 39, North ſide of Market, between Font and Second-ſtreets,

A large and general aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Braſs, Copper and Pewter Wares, plated and other Buckles and Buttons, a great variety of ſhoe and knee chapes, ſingle and double joint ſpectacles, ivory and horn combs, Whitechapel needles, plated ſpurs, card wire, braſs and iron wire of all ſizes, bar lead, ſheet iron, Crowley ſteel, &c. &c.

Alſo a large quantity of

Copper, in Sheets and Bottoms, flat and raiſed.

Country Shop-keepers may be ſupplied on ſhort notice, and at a moderate price, for caſh, or the uſual credit.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JULY, 1791.] THE [NUMBER 3191.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1791.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 11.

This city is in a ſtate of the moſt dangerous fermentation. The people are clamorous for peace with Ruſſia—and, as always happens where there is no conſtitutional mode of repreſenting the public opinion to government, have recourſe to the moſt dreadful means of expreſſing their ſentiments.

Within three weeks there have been four great fires. The firſt happened on the 20th of March, and conſumed an entire quarter of the city. The loſs is eſtimated at from twenty to twenty-five millions of piaſtres, and it is thought that the guards ſtationed to prevent wilful fires, began it for the ſake of pillage. Three other fires, of leſs magnitude followed. They are attributed by the government to accident, but generally believed to be part of the uſual means reſorted to by the people to force the government to a change of ſyſtem.

The war, and the authors of it, are univerſally odious. The people are diſtreſſed by want of proviſions; the provinces complain that they are exhauſted; and the violent exertions of the new Grand Vizir to recruit the army, add fuel to the general diſcontent.

The Grand Signior, however, perſiſts in continuing the war, with the moſt unlimited confidence in the ſupport of Pruſſia, whoſe influence is all powerful in the Divan.

A courier arrived here this day from Berlin, has brought with him important diſpatches from M. de Knobelſdorff, envoy of his Pruſſian Majeſty, and a letter from that monarch, addreſſed to the Sultan himſelf, to whom that miniſter had the honor to deliver it in perſon. M. de Knobelſdorff has had ſince that time long and frequent conferences with many members of the Divan, the reſult of which he has ſent to his court by a courier extraordinary, who was diſpatched this day, by the way of Vienna, to Berlin.

The negociations of Count Potocki, the envoy of Poland, do not terminate ſo readily as they ſeemed to promiſe: the republic has not decided to enter into an offenſive league againſt Ruſſia, and the Porte will not grant her the commerce and the free navigation of the Black Sea, upon any other conditions. It is not enough even that Poland follow the example of Pruſſia, under ſimilar circumſtances; ſhe muſt, according to the view of the Ottoman Miniſter, take upon herſelf and her own proper motion, the part in the quarrel againſt the Empreſs; and that is a riſk to which, for ſome doubtful advantages of commerce, the Poliſh miniſter has not yet determined to expoſe his country.

WARSAW, April 27.

Although there is a very large Ruſſian army in Moldavia, the laſt letters from that province aſſure us they were very quiet in thoſe parts.

May 7. We have received accounts, that the Grand Vizir, after reinforcing Brailow with 10,000 men, detached ſome corps againſt the Ruſſians, which were diſtributed in different parts, and obliged them to raiſe the blockade of Zackanali, with the loſs of 700 men, and 36 officers killed, beſides many priſoners, and 19 pieces of cannon. The Turks deſtroyed or took all the veſſels loaded with proviſions, which the Ruſſians had aſſembled at Zackanali.—Prince Repnin is at Jaſſy.

May 9.

General rejoicing on account of our revolution ſtill continues, and there ſeems to prevail but one ſentiment reſpecting it—thoſe who at firſt oppoſed it having now declared, that they conſider themſelves bound to adopt the general opinion, and to ſupport the new conſtitution.

To-morrow being the King's birth-day, there will be a general illumination, and every teſtimony of gratitude will be ſhewn to the Monarch, who has been the principal author of the liberty now enjoyed by all ranks of people.

The unexpected departure of Mr. Hales, the Britiſh Envoy, who has ſet off for Berlin, has cauſed ſome ſurpriſe. Baron de Reede, the Envoy of the States General, is expected ſoon to follow him to the ſame place.

May 14.

A letter was ſent yeſterday by the Marſhals of the Diet to the Great Chancellor Count Malrchouſky, inviting him to reſume his functions.

We are aſſured, that in caſe of a War in the North, Sweden will oppoſe the entrance of the Engliſh fleet into the Baltic.

Our Miniſter at Berlin has ſent information to the Diet, that on his delivering the letter of notification reſpecting the late Revolution here to the King of Pruſia, his Majeſty was pleaſed to expreſs his admiration of Staniſlaus Auguſtus, in having thereby made the Poliſh Nation happy, and further, that he intended to anſwer the letter Himſelf.

VIENNA, May 1.

In conſequence of the late victory gained over the Turks on the Banks of the Danube, Brailow is now inveſted both by land and water. The Prince of Gallitzin, who commands the Ruſſian army, has not yet given orders for the aſſault, as he wiſhes to ſpare the effuſion of human blood: but as all communication with the Grand Vizir, and all adjoining fortifications, is cut off, the Pacha Hadeſiabdi muſt either ſurrender this important place, or behold the ſlaughter of Iſmail renewed.

A courier arrived this day from Peterſburg, by which we learn that a treaty is ſigned between the Empreſs and the King of Sweden, which in fact amounts to an offenſive and defenſive alliance—as the Britiſh navy are thereby prohibited from entering the ports of either party, in caſe of a rupture with the allied powers.

May 11.

It is confirmed that the Ruſſians have abandoned Maizin, Getſche, and the fort of Zahnadali, after having razed the fortifications of theſe three places. The Ruſſians thought it would be difficult to maintain them on the approach of a ſuperior Turkiſh force, ſo long as the Turks are in poſſeſſion of Braila; and they alſo conceived, that by quitting theſe places they ſhould facilitate the deſertions from the garriſon, which have been for ſome time paſt very conſiderable.

Should the Ruſſians become maſters of Braila, it may be preſumed, that the Empreſs will again demand the dependence of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Beſſarabia. The ſame letters, however, inform us, that ſhe will ſtill abide by the declaration, that ſhe is ready to abandon all her conqueſts, excepting Oczakow and the territory as far as the Dnieſter, to cover the Crimea.

If Braila be once given up, it will be abſolutely impoſſible for the Turks to hazard paſſing the Danube.

The Auſtrian troops are poſted above Braila, and during the ſuſpenſion of arms ſubſiſting between them and the Turks, the latter muſt not violate this territory.

By advices from Jaſſey, dated April 20, we learn, that the Turkiſh poſts having been reinforced with 10,000 men, and another large body diſpatched by the Grand Vizir having attacked the Ruſſians on the 14th at Getſcht and Zahanali, the latter, over-powered by numbers, were obliged to retreat in the night, after loſing 2 officers of rank, 25 ſubaltern officers, and near 400 ſoldiers—others report, that 36 officers, and 700 ſoldiers were killed and wounded, beſides a number taken priſoners: and that they left behind them 19 pieces of cannon, together with ſeveral veſſels laden with proviſions near Zachanali.

The Ruſſians retreated to Berlaſch, and joined a detachment there.

Maczin, Tulcza, and Szarſck, were alſo obliged to be abandoned on the 15th of April.

The Grand Vizir, notwithſtanding his late ſucceſs, ſtill continues his conferences with M. Laſcarow, the Charge des Affairs of Ruſſia, for the purpoſes of bringing about a peace; but he leaves nothing undone that can promote his ſucceſs, ſhould the negociations fail—for he has diſpatched 30,000 men to cover the fortreſs of Varna—and his army, which already amounts to 80,000 men, receives, daily, reinforcements of new troops.

STOCKHOLM, May 4.

Warlike preparations continue without intermiſſion in all ports and arſenals. The diviſion of Galleys at anchor here will be ready to ſail by the end of the month.

It is not certainly known here what part our Court means to take in the threatened rupture.

WATERFORD, May 14.

Yeſterday a multitude of the working people of this city and its ſuburbs, aggravated in conſequence of the high price of ſeveral articles of proviſion on which they chiefly ſubſiſt, determined to have the prices lowered. They firſt proceeded to the quay, where they boarded a veſſel loaded with oatmeal, which they completely ſtripped of her rigging, to prevent her ſailing with the cargo. They next proceeded to the ſtore-houſes, into the whole of which they either obtained or forced an entrance. The proprietors, for the purpoſe of reſtoring order to the city, and plenty to the complainants, did not oppoſe them, but inſtantly ordered the whole of their oatmeal, potatoes, &c. to be ſold at a very reaſonable price.

LEIPZIC, May 16.

We learn from Dreſden, the intereſting intelligence that the Elector of Saxony, our Sovereign, has not only been appointed by the Diet of Warſaw ſucceſſor to the Throne of Poland, but that his Electoral Highneſs has alſo accepted a choice dictated by the unanimous wiſh of nearly a whole nation.

It is not, indeed, very probable that the foreign powers, even thoſe moſt concerned in this event, can object to the election of the Grandſon of Auguſtus the IId; but one circumſtance is well calculated to excite their Jealouſy; which is, that the Princeſs, the only daughter of the Elector, has been declared Infanta, with the aſſurance of transferring the crown to that man who (with the conſent of the republic) ſhe ſhall take for her huſband, and that it ſhall devolve to their poſterity ariſing from that marriage.

Had the crown been declared hereditary in the Electoral Houſe from this time, the powers, friends of Poland, would not probably have been deceived in their expectations of the event; but in the preſent caſe, the Infanta may poſſibly carry the crown out of the family, and beſtow it on one of the Archdukes, or ſome other Prince of the Houſe of Auſtria, which would derange the ſyſtem of balance between the two great intereſts of Germany, or of Europe, which ſerves as the reaſon, or at leaſt pretext, for ſo many movements.

From this reaſoning we may conclude, that the iſſue of this grand political manœuvre is entirely contrary to the views of thoſe who were the original adopters of it.

Theſe, however, are mere conjectures, and we are only at liberty to believe that the Poliſh revolution will have a great influence on affairs in general, and may, in ſome degree, tend to ſupport the peace between Pruſſia and Ruſſia.

BERLIN, May 17.

Our politicians do not conſider the revolution in Poland as ſo clearly eſtabliſhed as it is pretended to be. They argue that the revolution was too quick in its operation, and planned with too great haſte, to be ſo ſuddenly eſtabliſhed. It will probably produce great tumults at ſome future period, and bring forward ſome very powerful confederation againſt it. The Ruſſian party at Warſaw was united in oppoſing its progreſs. The Pruſſian intereſt remained neutral, and took no part in it.

It is not a little remarkable, that the firſt news we received of the Poliſh revolution was not through the channel of our Envoy at Warſaw, but was firſt made known by diſpatches from Dreſden to the Saxon Miniſter at this Court. The event was ſo little expected, that our Cabinet Miniſters did not give the news the ſmalleſt degree of credit, until it was at length confirmed by other channels of communication.

Very heavy complaints have been made by the inhabitants of Stettin againſt our Commandant there, for having deſtroyed the ſuburbs and gardens juſt without the town, as if the Ruſſians were advancing towards the gates of the city. He has razed and demoliſhed every thing, the ſame as if the town had been beſieged. This improvident conduct is likely to loſe him his place, for before the Ruſſians could approach Stettin, they muſt oppoſe two Pruſſian armies, and march a diſtance of 200 miles.

LIEGE, May 18.

The Auſtrian troops entruſted with the execution of the decrees of the Imperial Chamber of Wetzlaer, impreſſed with a ſenſe of the miſeries brought upon us by the late diſturbances, have generouſly made a ſacrifice of the appointment decreed to them as the executive troops, reſerving only for the officers the ſtipulated ratio of proviſions, and for the ſoldiers four ſous each per day, from the 1ſt inſtant.

HAGUE, May 20.

An affair between the Patriots and the Stadtholderians, has lately taken place at Groningen, which threatened diſagreeable conſequences.

A clergyman had the imprudence to pray in church for another who had been depoſed at the time of the revolution in 1787. On this the Magiſtrate expreſſed his diſſatisfaction, and propoſed to depoſe the Patriot Miniſter who had prayed for his brother Clergyman.

The patriot citizens, who are numerous at Groningen, oppoſed the execution of the ſentence: information was ſent to the court of the Hague, which gave orders that the ſentence of the Magiſtrate ſhould be executed, and this order the people have refuſed to obey.

It is thought the Court will wink at this matter, to prevent greater evils, as the people appear determined on the moſt obſtinate reſiſtance in favour of their paſtor.

May 24. It is affirmed that 12,000 Imperial troops have arrived on the territory of Duſſeldorff, beſides a number of other troops of the Emperor; who file along the Rhine.

On this ſubject we can ſtate as certain, the exiſtence of a letter from M. Jacobi, the Pruſſian Miniſter at Vienna, to certain Members of the States, at the Hague, ſtating that theſe troops have abſolutely no other object than France, and that Pruſſia and Holland may be perfectly eaſy upon the ſubject.

FRANCE.

National Aſſembly, Friday, May 20.

The diſcuſſion on the organization of the Legiſlative Body was reſumed, on which ſubject ſeveral articles were decreed, the moſt intereſting of which were as follows:

As ſoon as the verification of the powers ſhall be finiſhed, and the Aſſembly definitely appointed, all the Repreſentatives ſtanding, and holding up their hands towards heaven, ſhall pronounce, in the name of the people of France, the oath, To live Free, or Die.

Each Deputy ſhall then individually take the oath to the nation in the preſence of the Aſſembly, to maintain to the utmoſt of his power the Conſtitution of the kingdom, decreed by the National Aſſembly during the years 1789, 1790, and 1791, and accepted by King Louis XVI. to neither propoſe nor approve any thing in the courſe of the legiſlature, which may be contrary to the ſpirit of it, and to be in every thing faithful to the Nation, the Law, and the King.——The oath ſhall be pronounced by the Preſident, and each Repreſentative, appearing at the Tribune, ſhall ſay, "I ſwear it."

The queſtion, whether the King ſhould or ſhould not be empowered to diſſolve the Legiſlature, was then taken into conſideration.

M. Thouret moved, that the King ſhall not be empowered to diſſolve the Legiſlative bodies.

M. de Foucauld propoſed as an amendment, that the word *not* ſhould be left out; which alteration, after ſome warm debate, was adopted.

May 24. The affair of Avignon was again brought on the tapis, and, as before, it occaſioned a very noiſy debate. The reunion of this country to France was again rejected.

LONDON, May 23.

The following are the reſolutions of the Committee of Supply, with regard to the addition to the Civil Liſt Eſtabliſhment:

£. 12,000 yearly to the Duke of Clarence, out of the Conſolidated Fund.

£. 34,213 5s. to make good a ſum which has been iſſued out of his Majeſty's Civil Liſt Revenue, for the uſe of the Duke of Clarence.

£. 1,536 7s. 10d. to enable his Majeſty to diſcharge the annuity granted the late Duke of Cumberland, from the time it was laſt paid to the day of his death.

£. 6,762 19s. to make good the like ſum iſſued out of his Majeſty's Civil Liſt Revenue, to make good a claim of the ſons of the late Dey of Algiers.

May 24.

Nothing can be more important than the next diſpatches from the Eaſt-Indies: for, ſhould Tippo have drawn our troops into an ambuſh, or ſhould the army have made no good impreſſion on the enemy, our ſituation muſt be very delicate. The expence already incurred is immenſe, and increaſes proportionably as we advance in an enemy's country.

Dr. Pye uſed to ſay that the talent of perſuading patients they were well, was more deſirable than that of actually curing them.—Dr Pitt thinks after the ſame manner, he perſuades the Public they are growing rich, while he is running them in debt year after year.

If Mr. Pitt had Mr. Fox's experience, with his political ſincerity, and the Marquis of Lanſdown's knowledge of the relative intereſts of every Court in Europe, why then, with his own name, he might be conſidered a ſtateſman.

That oratory is uſeful, no man can deny, who conſiders that Mr. Pitt has by that qualification alone perſuaded the people, that they are rich while he is taxing them ſeverely.

Mr. Fox, being a friend to liberty, is the friend of the people throughout his life, and yet certain prints praiſe him for one day only; the day on which he reſtores the liberty of the preſs, all the Newſpapers extol him; the next, the miniſterial ones commence their abuſe as uſual.

The Miniſter is ſaid to have the Finances of this country in ſuch excellent order, as

to enable him to pay off a million a year of the National debt. If this is really the caſe, ought not the peaſantry all round the kingdom to be allowed a little ſmall beer? It ſurely behoves the Miniſter to let the people be able to live firſt, before he thinks of applying their money to the diſcharge of debts that have never been contracted perhaps on their account, at leaſt for the benefit of the Public.

The vain boaſt of the Treaſury runners, that their Maſter is able to make a diſcharge of a part of the National Debt every year) at a time when the people are groaning beneath the weight of Taxes, and oppreſſed by want on every ſide, is not at all unlike the head of a family bragging of what he ſaves for them, while they have not a dinner, perhaps, to ſit down to. This ſurely is only adding inſult to diſtreſs!

May 25. Mr. Pitt compleats his thirty-ſecond year next Saturday—ſeven of theſe years he has been firſt Miniſter of the Country, and twelve of them he has ſat in Parliament—a remarkable inſtance of diſtinction for early abilities.

The preſs on the river was laſt night as hot as any period ſince the commencement of the preſent armaments.

By letters from Warſaw ſubſequent to the 4th of May, we learn, that in the ſitting of the 5th, the new conſtitution having been again brought before the Diet, all the members had ſigned it.

An event ſo little expected will probably influence the preſent political ſyſtem of Europe. When Enſign Rydzinſki, diſpatched by the Court of Warſaw, had, on the 8th inſtant, carried the news to Berlin, all the Foreign Miniſters reſiding there haſted to communicate it to their reſpective Courts, by meſſengers or expreſſes.

A gentleman of rank, who arrived in town from Vienna, ſays, it was confidently aſſerted there, that the Emperor has reſolved to declare war againſt Pruſſia the moment this country ſhall act hoſtilely againſt the Empreſs.

A few days before this gentleman had left Vienna, a Courier had arrived from Peterſburgh, who brought the final determination of the Empreſs not to recede from the terms ſhe has offered to the Turks, and upon no condition to give up Oczakow, or conſent to its demolition.

It was the opinion univerſally received at Vienna, that the Ruſſians will reach Conſtantinople before the end of ſummer.

The providence ſloop, in which Captain Bligh is about to embark on a ſecond bread-fruit tree expedition, mounts ſixteen carriage-guns; ſhe meaſures 400 tons burthen, and her upper deck is fluſh fore and aft; independent of her complement of officers, ſhe takes out an aſtronomer, a botaniſt, and his aſſiſtant. She is now taking in the ſpacious wooden pots, for the reception of the bread-fruit-trees, and is expected to ſail about the middle of next month; ſhe will touch firſt at the Canary-Iſles.

May 26. Government are about to eſtabliſh a ſpice plantation on the N. W. ſide of New South Wales, from which they are led to expect great commercial advantages to Great-Britain.

On Tueſday night, at half paſt eleven o'clock, one of the King's meſſengers arrived at the Secretary of State's Office, Whitehall, with diſpatches from his Majeſty's Envoy at the Court of Berlin; the diſpatches were immediately carried to Lord Grenville at his houſe St. James's-ſquare, who, on receiving them, went to Mr. Pitt, with whom his Lordſhip conſulted on the buſineſs, and yeſterday morning the cabinet miniſters were ſummoned to meet in council; the council met at three o'clock, and was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Preſident, and the Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Pitt. the Duke of Richmond, Earl of Chatham, and Lord Grenville; the Council ſat till ſix o'clock, when letters were ſent up to the King at Buckingham-houſe.

May 28 Yeſterday morning, about one o'clock, died, in the 59th year of his age, at his houſe in Portland-place, the Right Rev. Father in God Thomas Thurlow, Lord Biſhop of Durham, and brother to the Lord Chancellor.

His Lordſhip was Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and after poſſeſſing ſome inferior Church preferments, was in 1771 nominated, by the king, to the valuable living of Stanhope, in the county of Durham. In 1773, he was made Maſter of the Temple, and 1777, had the Deanery of Rocheſter added to his other preferments. In 1799, he was conſecrated Biſhop of Lincoln, and held, with that ſee, the Deanery of St. Paul's, till in 1787 he was promoted to the biſhoprick of Durham.

A courier from Peterſburgh, with diſpatches for Count Woronzow, the Ruſſian Miniſter at our Court, came within a few hours after Baſilico, the meſſenger from Berlin, whoſe arrival cauſed the Cabinet to ſit ſeveral hours on Wedneſday laſt. The diſpatches brought by both couriers announce the Determination of the Court of Peterſburgh in regard to the terms propoſed by the Allied Courts for making a general peace. The reſult of this anſwer is as follows:

The Empreſs of Ruſſia expreſſes herſelf much ſurprized at the King's Meſſage to both houſes of Parliament, and the armaments that were ordered in conſequence of it; but ſhe is not intimidated. She affirms, that ſhe will not deviate from the plan ſhe has propoſed to the Turks for making peace; and ſhe expreſſes that ſhe does not dread the miſchief that threatens her from her coaſt being attacked by an Engliſh fleet, ſhould it ſail, as it could do her no very material injury. Her imperial Majeſty is nevertheleſs preparing for a very reſolute defence, as if ſhe did apprehend miſchief from it, and is arming, as well as fortifying her ports and coaſts, as ſtrongly as the ſervice and time will admit.

May 31. An American fleet arrived at Cadiz the fifth of this month, and ſorry we are to ſee that the States enjoy more ſatisfactfon from their commerce with any other country than Great-Britain.

The Government of SPAIN looks with anxious eyes upon the effects the revolution in a part of the Houſe of Bourbon is likely to produce in the dominions of its own country. The removal of the Count De Campomanes, Preſident of the County of Caſtile, to make way for that of Ciſuente, a nobleman whoſe ſentiments are known to be oppoſite to thoſe of his predeceſſor, has occaſioned ſome political ſpeculation.

The greateſt diſorder exiſts at preſent in Paris, relative to aſſignats and ſtock jobbing. Thoſe who part with money for paper are threatened with la Lanterne, while ſuch as are deſirous of purchaſing are menaced with a flogging. Between theſe two ſimilar extremes, exiſt hunger, thirſt, and want.—Some patriotic citizens, however, aſſume courage enough to calm the minds of the people by preaching patience; a conduct ſo much more honourable, as it expoſes their perſons to the moſt imminent danger. In revolutions, however deſireable or happy, ſome exceſs may be expected; when we take power from one, and ſuddenly give it to another, a violence, as in the elaſticity of a ſpring, will be felt.

The Miniſters, in a ſort of fearful panic, immediately conceded to Mr. Fox, in his motion for a bill to explain the doctrine on Libels—however, when it came a ſecond time before them they rallied their courage, and in a feeble manner threw difficulties in the way of this deſervedly eſteemed patriot; to give their conduct a ſort of conſiſtency they put Mr. Mitford, the embrio Chancellor, upon the gracious taſk of oppoſing the wiſhes of the people.

The Miniſters are every day more and more particular in giving good dinners to their friends and ſupporters. Thoſe of their followers who are not lucky enough to obtain a place at Court, are glad to take up with one at the table.

If it is determined on to commemorate the anniverſary of Gallic freedom in London, in the manner propoſed, we may expect ſome hundreds of French patriots in this country before the end of next month, in return for the compliment paid them by many of our countrymen.

STATE of EUROPE, as given by SWEDEN.

In Spain no news is ſuffered to tranſpire, that makes mention of what is paſſing in France.

In Pruſſia, nothing is read which is not printed by authority of the ſeveral Inquiſitions.

In Holland, the Gazetteers dare no longer ſpeak of the French conſtitution, unleſs it be to calumniate it.

In Ruſſia, they have no other notions but that of converting the Muſſulmen.

The tumults continue at Conſtantinople, on account of the ill ſucceſs of the war.

The Grand Signior has been twice afraid of loſing his life by the mob.

The king of Pruſſia appears to conduct himſelf and his armies, as if he were ſure either of the effectual alliance of Great Britain, or, at leaſt of obtaining his wiſhes without ſuch aſſiſtance.

The Janiſſaries of Turkey begin to talk of the rights of men—every one ſeems to underſtand them, but the ſlaviſh writers in the miniſterial prints of England. The wiſeſt conduct in deſpotic princes would be, to concede to the people a little more than they aſk at preſent——this would be to preſerve monarchy a little longer than natural.

Moſt of the members of the Diet of Poland and all the principal citizens of that kingdom, have put themſelves in mourning for the late Monſieur De Mirabeau.

Poland is deſirous of making their monarchy hereditary, having experienced the inconveniences of their late government. Mr. Paine's book therefore has not yet reached Warſaw.

The price given for the national domains of France has ſo far exceeded the eſtimation, that we are at a loſs to ſee any ground whatever for the ariſtocratic party hoping ever to be reſtored to their power. If the nation conſiders the kingdom worth much more under the preſent government, they will not eaſily be perſuaded to ſuffer it to go back again to its former one.

The Birmingham Canal Bill, before the Lords, is likely to prove a ſevere cut to their Lordſhips at this ſeaſon, there being upwards of two hundred witneſſes to examine on the occaſion.

Whatever may be the thought of the times at a cabinet dinner or a city feaſt, there is no doubt but that the poor throughout the country are in a ſtate of actual ſtarvation—denied not only all the comforts of life, but really even without the means of lingering out a wretched exiſtence!

Nothing could come more *mal apropos* than the abuſe of oppoſition, for putting the nation to the expence of 14,000l. for the trial of Warren Haſtings, at the moment the people have an account laid before them of 16,000l. for printing a bill of no kind of uſe to them, called, The County Bill!

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Augmentation of the Civil Liſt.

Mr. Pitt appeared at the Bar, and preſented a meſſage from his Majeſty, which was to the following effect:

"GEORGE R.

"His Majeſty finding that the additional charges incurred on account of the eſtabliſhment of the younger branches of the Royal Family, cannot be defrayed out of the monies applicable to the purpoſes of his Majeſty's Civil Government, is under the neceſſity of deſiring the aſſiſtance of Parliament for this purpoſe; his Majeſty relies on the affection of his faithful Commons, that they will make ſuch proviſion as the circumſtances may appear to them to require."

The Speaker having read the meſſage [the members being uncovered,]

Mr. Pitt ſaid, that he ſhould explain the particulars which gave birth to the meſſage on Friday laſt in the committee of ſupply. Hitherto his majeſty had refrained from any application to that houſe, till he found that the neceſſary diſburſements of the other branches of the civil liſt made it neceſſary: he had advanced 12,000l a year to the Duke of Clarence. He then preſented the accounts of the civil liſt for the laſt five years, diſtinguiſhing each.

Ordered to lie on the table, and to be referred to the Committee of Supply on Friday next.

THURSDAY, May 26.

NEWFOUNDLAND JUDICATURE BILL.

The order of the day being read for the houſe to go into a committee upon the bill, Lord Sheffield preſented a petition againſt the bill.

On the motion for the Speaker's leaving the chair,

Mr. Baſtard roſe, and in a long and elaborate ſpeech, pointed out the pernicious tendency of the bill, and oppoſed the Speaker's leaving the chair.

The Attorney-General ſtated the objects of the bill, which only went to debts and accounts, and no further. If objections were ſtated to the Court at preſent in Newfoundland, it was intended by this bill to remove thoſe objections, at leaſt it was intended to make an experiment. Was it conſiſtent with common ſenſe, that thirty thouſand daily crying out for juſtice ſhould not be indulged with it? A great number of ſervants and few maſters would neceſſarily involve a certain degree of judicature. The Governor of that iſland ſaw the neceſſity of this, and that he found ſomething in his commiſſion that authoriſed him to eſtabliſh the preſent court. The moſt reſpectable men in the iſland were appointed judges, and if they were not always conformable to law, of which it was not to be ſuppoſed they were very competent, as far as he had ſeen of their deciſions, they were equitable. An opulent man ſued a poor man for 150l. and the court heard and examined into the matter; when it appeared as clear as noon-day, that the wealthy Plaintiff was indebted to the poor Defendant in the ſum of 12l. The attendance of juries in rotation was ſtated in general, and, in one of the petitions in particular, as a grievance; now the profeſſed intent of the preſent bill was, to empower his Majeſty to ſend out a profeſſional gentleman as judge; and, in order to remove the objection of juries, to appoint two aſſeſſors, ſomething like a Court of Chancery, or like that eſtabliſhed in Gibraltar, from whence appeals to the Privy Council are very rare.

Mr. Baſtard (the elder) ſaid, the preſent trade to Newfoundland was rapidly decreaſing, and had declined in the courſe of the laſt two years beyond all conception; in ſupport of this, he read a liſt of the ſhips and men employed in that fiſhery in 1786-87, which confirmed the truth of the aſſertion; and this year the number of men and tonnage would be leſs; and from every ſource of information which he was able to reſort to, the cauſe of this decline was aſcribed to the Court of Common Pleas, erected about two years ſince in that iſland.

After a few words from the Attorney-General, the bill was committed, read paragraph by paragraph, and ordered to be reported.

June 1. The papers will have it that the King of Sweden is to pay a viſit to London—Is this the ſhorteſt way of joining the Empreſs?

The twelve ſtoreſhips lying off the Red Houſe at Deptford, have compleated their loading of proviſions from the new victualing office for the uſe of the fleet of obſervation, ſuppoſed to be deſtined for the Baltic, and now lie ready to ſail at the ſhorteſt notice from the Admiralty Board.

Yeſterday a full Board was held at the Admiralty-Office, at which Admirals Leviſon Gower and Keith Steward, with ſeveral inferior officers, attended to receive their commiſſions.

Yeſterday diſpatches were received at the Secretary of State's Office, Whitehall, from the Earl of Effingham, Governor of Jamaica.

Yeſterday morning a quantity of money was ſent off by a meſſenger from the Pay-Office, Somerſet Place, eſcorted by a party of horſe, to Portſmouth and Plymouth, to pay the officers, &c. belonging to thoſe dock-yards, &c.

REVOLUTION IN POLAND.

In different foreign letters, we have already laid before our readers details of the events which have lately taken place in Poland, and which have entirely changed the Conſtitution of that Republic. It cannot, however, prove unacceptable to our readers to have the whole of the proceedings laid before them in one connected view.

At three o'clock in the morning of May 3d, a number of Patriots, who had preconcerted the great objects which they meant to accompliſh in the ſitting of the Diet that day, aſſembled in the King's Chamber. There, in the preſence of the King, they engaged to effectuate the Revolution that day, and they pledged themſelves to each other, by a ſolemn engagement, not to ſeparate until they had accompliſhed their end.

The Aſſembly was opened at the uſual hour. The galleries were crowded with ſpectators, and the Houſe was ſurrounded with thouſands who could not gain admiſſion. Inſtead of the Marſhals, the King himſelf opened the ſeſſion. He ſaid in ſubſtance, that "notwithſtanding all aſſurances to the contrary, there was an alarming rumour, confirmed by the advices daily received, "that the three neighbouring Powers would make up "and terminate all their Jealouſies and diviſions at the "expence of the poſſeſſions of the Republic; that the only method of aſſuring to Poland the integrity of its poſſeſſions, and of preſerving it from the ruin which foreign politics were preparing for it, was to eſtabliſh a "Conſtitution, which ſhould ſecure its internal independence. That in this view there had been prepared a plan of a Conſtitution, founded principally on "thoſe of England, and the United States of America; "but avoiding the faults and errors of both, and adapting it as much as poſſible to the local and particular "circumſtances of the country." In ſupport of the information relative to the foreign powers, the King communicated to the Diet ſome diſpatches received from the Miniſters of the Republic at foreign Courts, ſtating how eager they were to oppoſe all ſettlement of the Conſtitution, and that every thing ſeemed to announce their hoſtile deſigns on Poland. The King deſired that the plan, which he ſubmitted to them, might be read, and that they ſhould proceed forthwith to enact it into a law, if they approved of it. The plan was accordingly read, and a very long and important debate took place.

All the Repreſentatives of the Provinces of Volhynia and Podolia declared themſelves againſt the new form of Conſtitution.

M. Suchorzewſki, who ſo recently diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſo brilliant a manner as an advocate for the people, and who is juſtly regarded as the principal author of the movements that have brought about the Revolution, oppoſed this plan with great zeal. The patriotiſm by which he was animated, was alarmed, by the Crown's being made hereditary. He advanced, and threw himſelf on his knees at the foot of the Throne, ſupplicating and conjuring his Majeſty, "to renounce his ideas of the "hereditary ſucceſſion to the Royalty, as it would be the "tomb of the Liberty of Poland." Many Repreſentatives, who were on the ſame ſide, alledged the inſtructions of their Provinces, which prevented them from agreeing to make the Throne hereditary. They inſiſted that at leaſt the plan ſhould be taken *ad deliberandum*, as every other new law was taken; but a great Majority of voices refuſed to agree to this. "We muſt paſs the whole this day; we will not depart from this place until the whole is accompliſhed." The oppoſition replied, "And we will not depart until it is renounced." The majority requeſted the King to be pleaſed to unite with them, for the acceptance and ſupport of the new Conſtitution, in a ſolemn oath. The King called to him the Biſhop of Cracovia, and took the oath from his hands. They cried out, "All thoſe who deſire the welfare of their country will join their King, aſſiſt and ſupport him." They ſurrounded the Throne on all ſides. The King, to be ſeen by the Aſſembly, could not remain ſeated; he mounted on the ſeat, and ſwore aloud. A great majority of the Diet held up their right hand, followed his example, and ſwore the ſame. "Every man that loves his country," exclaimed his Majeſty, "follow me to the church, and, thanking God, let us repeat the oath at the altar." All the Biſhops, all the ſecular Senators, with a great number of the Nuncios or Repreſentatives, accompanied the King to church, and there again they ſolemnly engaged, before the Supreme Being and their

country, to maintain a Conſtitution, which, combining liberty with ſubordination, and ſubjecting the firſt citizen as well as the laſt to the law, ſecures to all the means of happineſs, and gives to each citizen the true enjoyment of his rights. It was by that time ſeven o'clock in the evening, *Te Deum* was ſung, and the new Conſtitution was announced to the people by the diſcharge of 200 pieces of cannon. There were but between thirty and forty Nuncois who did not follow the King to church. The King, with his ſuite, returned to the Aſſembly Houſe, and adjourned the Diet to the 5th of May, after charging the Marſhals to give the oath to all the Departments. The oppoſing Nuncios, ſeeing that all reſiſtance was uſeleſs, reſolved to proteſt againſt the new Conſtitution, by the publicationof a Manifeſto, after which they retired without noiſe to their own houſes. There was no attempt made to interrupt them, nor was any inſult whatever offered to their perſons. Cries of joy filled the ſtreets, but this joy was the expreſſion of a pure and calm patriotiſm. Thro' the whole day there was not the ſmalleſt confuſion, nor diſorder, nor riot. At eleven o'clock the ſtreets were ſo perfectly calm, that one would hardly believe that it had been the epoch of a new order of things.

It is pretended, that on the eve of this memorable day, a certain foreign Miniſter had endeavoured, by the dexterous application of 50,000 ducats, to avert the Revolution; but all was foreſeen and prevented. The buſineſs was executed in every point with as much addreſs as it was framed. On the 4th inſt. eighteen Nuncios publiſhed their Manifeſto againſt the proceedings of the day before; and Mr. Suchorzewſki returned the *Cordon-bleu*, with which his majeſty had inveſted him fifteen days before. On the 3d May, the poſt was ſtopped, and even foreign Miniſters ſubmitted to the general order; but on the 4th, expreſſes were ſent off in all directions.

In the ſitting of the 5th May, the new form of Conſtitution was again propoſed. The members preſent ſigned it unanimouſly, and they formally paſſed, ſentence by ſentence, the twelve Articles of which it is compoſed, and which are as follow:

1. The Catholic Religion ſhall be the governing religion of the States, and the King ſhall profeſs it. But all other forms of worſhip ſhall be admitted, and a general toleration, civil and religious, ſhall be a fundamental law of the kingdom.

2. The ancient privileges and rights of the Nobleſſe are approved and confirmed.

3. At the ſame time, all the rights and privileges of the people aſſerted, renewed or granted to them during the preſent Diet, are equally ratified and confirmed.

4. All ſtrangers who arrive and ſettle in Poland ſhall enjoy full and entire liberty.

5 The peaſantry are taken under the protection of the laws and of government. They are relieved from all arbitrary impoſitions, and do not depend, henceforth, in what regards their rights and labours, only on the Contracts which they ſhall make with their Seigniors. All foreign labourers are free to enter and ſettle in Poland, or to depart, fulfilling only the obligations of the Contracts they may have made with the proprietors of the ſoil.

6. The government of Poland ſhall be compoſed of three branches, or diſtinct parts——the legiſlative power, the executive power, and the judicial power.

7. The legiſlative power belongs excluſively to the ſtates aſſembled in Diet and compoſed of two connected chambers, to-wit, the ſenate, and the chamber of nuncios.

8. The king ſhall exerciſe the executive power with his council. This council ſhall be compoſed of the primate and five miniſters who ſhall each have a department. No order of the king can be put in execution unleſs it is ſigned by the miniſters whoſe lives and fortunes ſhall be reſponſible to each Diet for the orders they ſhall ſign. As ſoon as two-thirds of the Diet ſhall demand the change of miniſters, the king ſhall be bound to diſmiſs them, and to name others in their place.

9 The election of king ſhall never fall hereafter on an individual. A whole family ſhall be elected when the Royal Family ſhall be extinct. Thus after the deceaſe of the reigning king (for whoſe long life the ſtates and the nation make the moſt fervent prayer) the reigning elector of Saxony, and his male deſcendants after him, ſhall ſucceed to the throne of Poland. If he ſhall have no male iſſue, Mary Auguſta Nepomucene, his only daughter, now declared infant of Poland, ſhall be queen, and her huſband, whom the king and the ſtates aſſembled ſhall chooſe for her, ſhall wear the crown and form the ſtock, from which ſhall ſpring a new royal dynaſty of Poland.

10. In caſe of the minority of the king, his tutelage with the adminiſtration of the Government ſhall be in the hands of the queens mother, and of the council, who ſhall be reſponſible for their conduct to every Diet.

11. The education of the king's children ſhall in like manner be confided to the council.

The judicial power ſhall be fixed for each palatinate, territory, and diſtrict. The judges ſhall be elected at the Dietines.

NEW-YORK, July 20.

Laſt Sunday captain Boyd arrived here from Albany with 100 caſes and tierces of Otſego [maple] ſugar, which, it is ſaid, is equal in goodneſs to that produced from the Jamaica cane. We are further told, that this ſugar is to be expoſed for ſale, at public auction, in a few days, when there is no doubt a ſufficient number of purchaſers will appear, as patrons to the patriotic induſtry of our brethren in the north-weſt.

July 23. The Britiſh Packet Daſhwood, Captian Gray, arrived here yeſterday, via Halifax, after a tedious paſſage of 74 days—we have given much later accounts than are brought by her.

Laſt Wedneſday the corporation of the Chamber of commerce of this city gave a ſuperb entertainment at the city tavern, in teſtimony of their attachment to the ſecretary of the treaſury of the United States, who was the preſiding gueſt. On this occaſion a number of patriotic toaſts were given.

T. Allen's New-London Marine Liſt.

Arrived Schooner Polly, Jabez Riley, from Gaudaloupe and St. Martins, 14 days; who, on the 7th current, at 11 o'clock, A. M. in lat. 36:20. long. 68. ſaw one hogſhead floating; ſoon after, four dead horſes; and at 5 o'clock, P. M. came up with a wreck, bearing N. E. from him, found her right up, a yellow ſided brigantine, full of water, no deadlights in, under, jury maſts, her boat on deck, ſprit ſail-yard athwart, anchors on her bows, her name painted on her ſtern, the Speedwell of Barbados.—

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

The Preſident of the United States has appointed WILLIAM RAWLE, Eſquire, ATTORNEY GENERAL for the diſtrict of Pennſylvania, in the room of William Lewis, Eſquire, who is appointed Diſtrict Judge.

The Pomona, Grieve, from New-York, with wheat, for Liſbon, was deſerted by the Captain and ſix of the crew on the evening of the 30th of April, being then on her beam ends, by means of the cargo ſhifting in a gale of wind; but afterwards, by the great exertions of the mate, Mr. Cains, with only three lads, was carried into Corke; cargo damaged.

The Hannah, Marſhal, is arrived at Cadiz, from Philadelphia.

Ship Patſey Rutledge was off the Lizard, on the 5th of June, all well.

Capt. Jones, of the brig Commerce, on June 5, in lat. 40. long 33. ſpoke the ſhip Carliſle, Bryden, from Jamaica, bound to London, out 9 weeks, all well. On June the 9th, in lat. 38. 36. long. 60. ſpoke the ſhip George and Eliza, Waſhington, from Baltimore bound to Hamburg, out 7 days, all well. On the 14th of June, ſpoke a brig from Waterford, bound to Baltimore, out ſeven weeks, all well. On the 18th of June, in lat. 40. 0. long. 68. 30. ſpoke a brig from Cape de Verds bound to Boſton, all well.

Arrived at Graveſend, May 25, the Amelia, Hill, from Charleſton; and Charlotte, Wyer, from Georgia;—and on the 20th and 22d of the ſame month, the Harmony, Oſman, from Philadelphia; Marquis de la Fayette, Cain, from Virginia; Hope, Service, from New-York; and Laurence, Marſton, from Charleſton.

Arrived at Liverpool, the 24th of May, the Louis, Stiles, from Maryland; and Levant, Gillis, from Philadelphia.

Arrived at Plymouth, May 21, the Trenton, Cadman, from America.

Arrived—at Dunkirk, the Ann and Mary, Wheeler, from Virginia: at Oſtend, the Mary, O'Brien, from Charleſton; and Statira, Jellus, from America.

Capt. Barnard, of the Union, arrived at London from Boſton on the 22d May, ſpoke the 1ſt of that month, in lat. 46. long. 43. the Fame, ——, from London to Quebec; and on the 8th inſt. in lat. 49. long. 20. ſpoke the Bee, ——, from Poole, to Newfoundland: all well.

Capt. Davis, of the Boſton Packet, arrived at London on the 23d of May; and ſpoke, on the 30th of April, long. 43. the Lord Dorcheſter, from London to Halifax; and on the 8th inſt. long. 29. 30. ſpoke the Syren, of Dartmouth, for Newfoundland.

Sailed from Deal, May 25, the Williamſon, Joſe, for Virginia.

Sailed from Graveſend, May 22, the Iſis, Fotherley, for Peterſburg; Williamſon, Joſe, for Virginia; and Charlotte, Allſton, for Quebec.

LONDON, May 26. Capt. Tatham, of the Three-Siſters, from Dominica, on the 2d inſt. lat. 39. 21. long. 44. 6. ſpoke the brig Mary,—of Scarborough, from London for Virginia, out five weeks, all well.

Captain Kitſon, of the African Packet, ſpoke the ſnow Roman Eagle, Glover, of London, from Leghorn, bound to New-York, in lat. 40. 36. N. long. 21. 20. W. all well.

Poſt-office, Philadelphia, July 25, 1791.

*** Letters for the Britiſh Packet Daſhwood, for Falmouth, will be received at this office, until Tueſday morning the 2d of Auguſt, at half paſt nine o'clock.

†‡† Letters for the French Packet Le Franklin, Capt. Dubois, for L'Orient, will be received at this office, until Tueſday morning the 2d of Auguſt, at half paſt nine o'clock.

*** The Volunteer Company of Artillery is deſired to meet on Monday next, the firſt of Auguſt, at ten o'clock in the Morning, at the State-houſe, in complete uniform.

JEREMIAH FISHER, Capt.

July 27, 1791.

Juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling (Price one Eighth of a Dollar) by the Printers of this Paper,

A Valedictory Diſcourſe,

Preached in Chriſt-Church and St. Peter's, on Sunday, the third of July, 1791, by JOSEPH BEND, A. M. late Aſſiſtant-miniſter of the above Churches, and now Rector of St. Paul's, Baltimore.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Daniel De Bray, are deſired to pay their reſpective debts to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have any demands on ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their accounts, duly atteſted, to

JOHN BROWN, Executor.
No. 112, South Second-ſtreet.

July 27, 1791. ¶

Philadelphia, Reading & Harriſburg STAGES.

THE Weſtern Stage, by way of Reading and Lebanon, to Harriſburg, ſtarts regularly from Mr. *Henry Epple*'s Tavern, the Sign of the Rainbow, in Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia, and from Mr. *Samuel Grimes*'s Tavern, in Harriſburgh, every *Thurſday Morning*, preciſely at 4 o'Clock, in Summer; and one Stage ſtarts every *Monday Morning*, at the ſame hour, preciſely, from Mr. *John Witman*'s Tavern, at Reading, to Philadelphia, from which place it ſtarts every *Friday Morning*, at the appointed hour, and returns to Reading. The very great pains that are taken by the Proprietor will, it is hoped, be a ſufficient inducement for a preference being given to his Stage.

WILLIAM COLEMAN.

July 20.

Philadelphia, July 26, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the houſe of Jacob Comely, the ſign of William Pitt, near Smithfield, near the premiſes, on Saturday, the ſixth day of Auguſt next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, Three certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, ſituate, lying, and being in the townſhip of the Manor of Moreland, and county of Philadelphia.

No. 1. Containing about 21 acres and 136 perches, bounded by the road from Abington to Byberry, by land of Derrick Krewſon, and by the Newtown road.

No. 2. Containing about 3 acres and 145 perches, bounded by land of James Willard, Jeremiah Northrop, Derrick Krewſon, and by the Newtown road aforeſaid.

No. 3. Containing about one acre and 69 perches, bounded by land of Joſeph Cooper, Nicholas Helviſton, James Willard, and Newtown road aforeſaid. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of John Blake, by

* JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

WANTED,

A Perſon that can be well recommended, that is a good ſcholar, and well qualified to undertake the charge of a large Engliſh School, part of which is ſupported by donation. Any ſuch perſon may meet with encouragement, by applying to the Truſtees of White-Marſh School.

White-Marſh, 27th of 7th Month, 1791.

To the PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcribers having contracted with Samuel Hopkins for licences to manufacture Pot and Pearl Aſh, agreeably to his patent method, we, for our own ſatisfaction, attended ſeveral proceſſes on a large ſcale in calcining of aſhes, which was continued for eleven hours, and in juſtice to Mr. Hopkins, whom we found candid in his information, we think ourſelves bound to inform the Public that in the above time were completely finiſhed, thirty-five buſhels of aſhes; it required very moderate labour for one man to calcine and diſpoſe of them in leeches; the wood conſumed did not exceed one quarter of a cord; not leſs than two of us have been preſent through the whole of a variety of experiments on different kinds of aſhes, which have produced from ſix to nine pounds, and upwards, of Pot or Pearl aſh to a buſhel.

Further we are of opinion that Mr. Hopkins's method is abundantly more eligible than the common proceſs, that the alkali is of a very ſuperior quality, and that the expence of erecting a furnace for igniting or calcining of aſhes will not exceed twenty to twenty-five dollars; and that the wood and labour will not be more than the old method.

JAMES ROGERS,
ADAM LINDSEY,
WILLIAM SHEPARD.

July 13. 3w

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in Weſt-Nottingham, Cecil county, and ſtate of Maryland, a Negroe Man, named JEM, a ſtout well made likely fellow, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, twenty-ſeven years of age, is a cunning artful fellow, and can read and write: He had on, when he went away, an old grey cloth coat and veſt, and old cloth trowſers. The ſaid negroe hath been guilty (it is ſtrongly ſuſpected, and in part proven) of poiſoning ſix or ſeven negroes in the neighbourhood from whence he fled,---ſome of whom are dead, and others expected daily to follow; it is hoped therefore that every perſon of humane feelings will do their endeavour to have this atrocious villain apprehended. Whoever ſhall take up and ſecure ſaid negroe in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, in order that he may ſuffer for his infernal crimes, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable expences, if lodged in Cecil county gaol, or brought to the ſubſcriber's houſe.

JOHN SLICER.

Cecil County, July 12th, 1791.

N. B. The above deſcribed negroe plays well on the violin. He left his maſter on the 14th of April laſt. ¶

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Merion townſhip, county of Montgomery, on the 10th inſtant, a Negro man, named WILL; he is a ſmart, active, well-made fellow, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has very red eyes, large lips and bad teeth, generally wears a falſe curl on the hinder part of his head; had on, or took with him, a round felt hat almoſt new, half-worn coatee, of a pearl coloured home-made coating, a ſcarlet flowered everlaſting waiſtcoat with nankeen backs, white thread ſtockings, old ſhoes with braſs buckles, two good ſhirts of flax and tow linen, and one pair of tow trowſers. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter ſhall get him again, ſhall have the above reward.

EDWARD SHIPPEN, jun.

July 13.

CAME to the plantation of REBECCAH LEVIS, in Springfield, Delaware county, a bay HORSE, well made, branded on the near ſhoulder HE, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, a ſhort dock, and has been ſhod all round with ſteel toed ſhoes. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. July 21, 1791. ‡

PENNSYLVANIA.

By THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been given to me upon oath, that about an hour after night, on Thurſday, the ninth day of this inſtant (June) ARTHUR ERWIN, late of the county of Bucks, in this commonwealth, Eſquire, while peaceably ſitting, with ſundry other perſons, in the houſe of Daniel Macafee, in the county of Luzerne, received a wound with a bullet, which was diſcharged from a gun into the ſaid houſe by ſome perſon unknown, and of which wound the ſaid ARTHUR ERWIN then and there inſtantly died. And whereas there is great cauſe to preſume, that the ſaid wound was wilfully and maliciouſly given, with intent to kill the ſaid ARTHUR ERWIN, as aforeſaid; and the juſtice, energy and dignity of the government require that the moſt effectual meaſures ſhould be purſued for diſcovering, apprehending, ſecuring and puniſhing the perpetrator of ſo heinous a murder, his aiders and abettors. Therefore, I have thought it proper and neceſſary to iſſue this proclamation, hereby offering a reward of *Two Hundred Dollars* to any perſon or perſons who ſhall diſcover, apprehend and ſecure the perpetrator of the ſaid murder, his aiders and abettors, to be paid upon the conviction of them or any of them. And beſides the reward aforeſaid, I do further offer and promiſe to any one of the perſons who may have been concerned in contriving and committing the ſaid murder (the actual and immediate perpetrator thereof excepted) a full and free pardon for the ſame, upon condition that he ſhall and does diſcloſe the name and names of his accomplice or accomplices, ſo that ſuch accomplice or accomplices may be apprehended, tried and convicted. And all Judges, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Coroners, Conſtables, and other officers of the commonwealth, according to the duties of their reſpective ſtations, are hereby required and enjoined to employ all lawful means for diſcovering, apprehending, ſecuring, trying and bringing to juſtice, as well the perpetrator of the ſaid murder, as alſo other perſons aiding and aſſiſting therein.

Given under my hand and the great ſeal of the ſtate, at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and of the commonwealth the fifteenth.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

By the Governor,
A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the commonwealth.

IN addition to the above reward, we, the ſubſcribers, promiſe and engage to pay *Five Hundred Dollars* to the perſon or perſons who ſhall diſcover, apprehend and ſecure the aſſaſſin who, on the night of the 9th inſtant, murdered Arthur Erwin, Eſquire, of Bucks county, at Tioga-Point, in the county of Luzerne, on conviction of the perpetrator, and his execution for the ſame.

JOSEPH ERWIN,
WILLIAM ERWIN,
HUGH ERWIN,
SAMUEL ERWIN,
JOHN MULHALLON.

June 20, 1791.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1791.

THE Commiſſioners appointed to receive ſubſcriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby agreeable to law, inform the Stock-holders of the ſaid Bank, that an election for twenty-five Directors will be held at the City Hall, in Philadelphia, on Friday, the 21ſt of October next, at ten o'clock in the morning.

THOMAS WILLING.
DAVID RITTENHOUSE.
SAMUEL HOWELL.

CHRISTLIEB BARTLING

EMBRACES this opportunity of informing his friends in particular, and the public in general, that he has taken that noted and well ſituated tavern, the ſign of the BUCK, in Second above Race ſtreet, No. 130, where he keeps liquors of the firſt quality; boarding and lodging for travellers and others. The extenſive ſtables and ſheds, together with the large and roomy yard, (which are in complete order) the wide and convenient gate-way in Third ſtreet, eſpecially for waggons, will be an object to the countryman and traveller. It would be too tedious to enumerate the ſuperior advantages this houſe enjoys, let it ſuffice, that very few have ſuch remarkable conveniencies. Thoſe who will honor him with their cuſtom, may depend upon his utmoſt attention to pleaſe.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1791. tf

RECANTATION.

I The ſubſcriber, do acknowledge to have raiſed a report, which has been circulated, that Mrs. ELIZABETH SMITH was on board the ſhip Conception, Capt. Henry Stevens, and other ſcandalous things, injurious to her character.

I hereby alſo declare, that the circumſtances I mentioned to Mr. James Iſdell, or others, reſpecting Mrs. Smith, were abſolutely falſe and without foundation in truth; that I never ſaw, nor was ever informed, that Mrs. Smith was on board ſaid veſſel, and I beg Mrs. Smith's pardon for the ſcandal it has occaſioned.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

July 14, 1791. †

ALL thoſe indebted to the eſtate of Dr. Gottlieb Bolzius, late of Allenſtown, Northampton county, deceaſed, are deſired to pay their reſpective debts to the ſubſcribers; and all thoſe who have any demands on ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their accounts, duly atteſted, to

CHARLES DESHLER, } Executors.
JOHN KEIPER, }

July 20, 1791. ‡

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter County, July 14, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Samuel Aſh, innkeeper, in the town of Darby, in the county of Delaware, on Thurſday, the 11th day of Auguſt next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, A meſſuage, plantation, and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Upper Darby, in the ſaid county of Delaware, bounded by lands of Iſaac Lobb, Benjamin Lobb, and land late of Abraham Bonſall and others, containing 73 acres. The above deſcribed land is good for grain or paſture, with a ſufficiency of meadow and woodland; ſituate about two miles from Darby, and eight miles from Philadelphia. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the eſtate of William Lewes, by

CHARLES DILWORTH *Sheriff.*

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter County, July 14, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 13th day of Auguſt next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, A meſſuage, and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Newlin, bounded by lands of Robert Chalfant, Thomas Worth and others, containing 192 acres; there is on ſaid premiſes a great ſufficiency of meadow and woodland, and the weſt branch of Brandywine creek runs through the premiſes: The plow land is good for grain or paſture; together with a convenient dwelling houſe, barn, ſtables, &c. and a good bearing orchard of various kinds of fruit. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the eſtate of John Bailey, by

CHARLES DILWORTH, *Sheriff.*

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſmall brown MARE, about 14 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN MITCHEL.

June 28. ‡

ON the 28th June laſt, came to the ſubſcriber, in Norriſtown townſhip, Montgomery county, two COWS, of a dark brindle colour. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JAMES CURRY.

July 14, 1791. †

WHEREAS my wife Rachael has eloped from my bed and board, without any juſt cauſe, therefore I do forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from and after this date, unleſs compelled by law. JAMES M'MULLEN.

Kennet-ſquare, Cheſter county, July 9, 1791. §

George-Town, June 30, 1791.

THE Preſident of the United States having approved the Sites for the Public Buildings, to be erected in purſuance of the act of Congreſs for eſtabliſhing the temporary and permanent ſeat of government of the United States, the commiſſioners appointed in virtue of that act will meet at George-Town on Monday, the 17th of October next, and proceed to ſell, at vendue, a number of lots in the beſt ſituations in the Federal City. A depoſit of 8 per cent. will be required; the reſidue to be ſecured on bonds, with ſecurity, payable in three equal yearly payments. The further terms will be made known at the Sale.

THOMAS JOHNSON, }
DAVID STEWART, } Commiſſioners.
DANIEL CARROLL, }

☞ The Printers throughout the United States are requeſted to inſert the above in their papers.

*** The commiſſioners wiſh to treat and agree for the cutting and perfecting a Canal from *James's Creek* to *Gooſe Creek*, and through thoſe creeks. Any perſon deſirous of undertaking it, is requeſted to give in propoſals to Mr. *John Mackall Gantt*, by the 28th day of July. A meeting will be called and notice of it given.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, living in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, one mile from the ſign of the Black Horſe, on Lancaſter road, a dark ſorrel MARE, about 14 hands high, with a ſmall blaze in her face, wall-eyed, paces and trots. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and delivers her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive THREE DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ‡ JACOB AMOS.

HOWELL's
Small Map of Pennſylvania,

And the parts connected therewith, relating to the roads and inland navigation, eſpecially as propoſed to be improved by the late proceedings of Aſſembly,

Is now finiſhed and ready to be delivered to the ſubſcribers and others.

THE Map is 30 inches long and 20 inches broad, exhibiting the rivers and other principal ſtreams, with the places of their moſt material obſtructions; the canal and all the other communications and portages, with the roads and places either to be improved or opened, as well as alſo the portage from Newtown-point on Tioga river, to the Connedeſſago lake; and that from the Chetanghque lake to lake Erie. Shewing alſo the purchaſe lately made of the United States, the depreciation and donation lands, the county towns, and the principal roads throughout the ſtate, the degrees of latitude and longitude, &c. Copied from his large Map.--- This Map is ſold at the low price of one French Crown, and may be had of Meſſrs. Bailey, Cruckſhank, Hall and Steiner, printers, and of the author, in North Fifth-ſtreet, No. 88. READING HOWELL.

June 25th, 1791. 6w

July 4th, 1791.

CAME to the public inn of the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the Bear, on the Lancaſter road, Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, on the evening of the 1ſt of this inſtant (July), a MULATTO MAN, well dreſſed, riding a bright bay horſe, about 15 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, half-worn ſaddle, and curb bridle, called for lodging and entertainment; next morning, giving orders about feeding his horſe at the ſtable, two perſons demanded to ſee his paſs, or ſome other credentials he might have; he replied that his papers were in the houſe, and that he would fetch them; accordingly went in at the front door, and, unobſerved by the men, went out at the back door, and made his eſcape, leaving the horſe, ſaddle and bridle. The ſaid mulatto is ſuppoſed, by the deſcription, to be the ſame that is advertiſed in the Gazette, forty dollars reward, ſigned by Mr. Harry Dorſey Gough, near Baltimore. The owner of ſaid horſe, ſaddle, &c. is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. ‡ WILLIAM HIMES.

By JOSEPH HUGG, JOHN WILKINS, *and* JOSEPH ELLIS *Eſquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the County of Glouceſter,*

NOTICE is hereby given, that, upon application to us by Felix Fiſler, of Woolwich townſhip, in the county of Glouceſter, who claims an undivided half part of all that tract of land, late the property of John Hendrickſon, deceaſed, and Jonas Hendrickſon, ſituate, lying, and being in the ſaid townſhip of Woolwich, containing one hundred and thirty-three acres and two roods of land, bounded by lands of David Hendrickſon, lands late of Henry Hendrickſon, deceaſed, lands late of Mounce Hendrickſon, deceaſed, James Hinchman, deceaſed, lands of Samuel Tonkins, and others, and Repaupa Creek, We have nominated John Blackwood, William White and Daniel Sutherland, commiſſioners, to divide the ſaid tract of land into equal ſhares or parts, and unleſs proper objections are ſtated to us, at the houſe of Henry Haines, in Woodbury, on the twelfth day of Auguſt next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the ſaid John Blackwood, William White, and Daniel Sutherland, will then be appointed commiſſioners, to make partition of the ſaid land, purſuant to an act, entitled, "An Act for the more eaſy Partition of Lands held by Copartners, Joint Tenants, and Tenants in Common," paſſed the eleventh of November, 1789. Given under our hands, this twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini 1791.

JOS. HUGG,
JOHN WILKINS,
JOSEPH ELLIS.

¶ 6 w.

A Perſon who wiſhes to make himſelf accurately acquainted with Engliſh Grammar, and other uſeful branches of Education, may find a very good birth in the city, if he produce good recommendations. A perſon who has ſome knowledge of teaching would be preferred. A ſimilar birth may be had every three or four months. Apply to the Printers.

Seventh mo. 12, 1791. ‡

TO BE LET,

A COMMODIOUS two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, ſituate on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, in the townſhip of Blockley, near the Middle Ferry, and about two miles from the city of Philadelphia. There are belonging to the ſame about 15 or 16 acres of Land, ſeveral of which are Meadow and improvable Marſh; there are alſo on the premiſes ſeveral Peach Trees, bearing fruit of a rare and delicious kind, a well of good water near the door, a good garden ſpot, hay houſe, ſtables, &c.

The houſe is ſo ſituated, as to command a very agreeable Eaſtern proſpect of the river Schuylkill and city of Philadelphia, and is ſuitably calculated, either for a ſtore, a ſmall dairy, or a tradeſman. For further particulars, enquire of the Subſcriber, living about two miles from the Premiſes, on what is called the Marſhall's Road, WILLIAM BISPHAM.

Blockley, July 6, 1791. tf.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE, in Strawberry-alley, nearly oppoſite the Bull's Head tavern; the houſe is two ſtories high, two rooms on a floor, with a kitchen adjoining and a flat over the kitchen to dry cloaths on; it has the privilege of a ten feet and five feet alley from Strawberry-alley to the back door of the kitchen. The premiſes have been let from 30 to 60 pounds per annum for 40 years laſt paſt. One half the purchaſe money being paid down, the remainder may remain on intereſt, with proper ſecurity. Enquire of the Printers.

N. B. It is clear of ground rent. §

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, in Ridley townſhip, Delaware county, within about twelve miles of this city, and on the great road leading to Cheſter; containing 348 acres, whereof upwards of one hundred acres are in woods; thirty acres meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence; the remainder is clear, and the whole well watered. There are on the premiſes a ſtone dwelling houſe, with ſome other buildings, and the place altogether is well calculated for farming on a large ſcale, the land being good, and ſo near to the capital (now) of the United States.

Part of the Purchaſe Money will be required on ſigning the deed, and the payment of the remainder will be made as convenient as poſſible to the purchaſer.

The title is indiſputable. For further information, and terms of ſale, application is to be made to Mr. John Crozer, at Springfield, adjoining the place, or to Michael Conner, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia. t. f.

Philadelphia, May 11, 1791.

PENNSYLVANIA, ſs.
By THOMAS MIFFLIN, GOVERNOR *of the Commonwealth of* PENNSYLVANIA,

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth did, on the fourth day of April, inſtant, Reſolve, That the Governor be requeſted to iſſue a Proclamation, inviting propoſals for undertaking to open and eſtabliſh Canals and Locks, on or near the waters of Tulpehocken, and Quitapahilla, and a Canal from Frank's-town to Poplar Run; for undertaking to clear the Suſquehanna river, from Wright's Ferry to the Maryland line; and for undertaking to make a Turnpike road from the city of Philadelphia, through the borough of Lancaſter, to the river Suſquehanna, as well as through any other part of the ſtate; I have, therefore, in compliance with the ſaid requeſt, and in order to promote the important and beneficial deſigns of the Legiſlature, publiſhed this Proclamation, hereby inviting any perſon or perſons, who ſhall be willing to undertake to open and eſtabliſh proper Canals and Locks, on or near the ſaid waters of Tulpehocken and Quitapahilla; or to open and eſtabliſh a Canal from Frank's town to Poplar Run aforeſaid; or to clear the Suſquehanna river, from Wright's Ferry to the Maryland line aforeſaid; or to make a Turnpike Road from the city of Philadelphia, through the borough of Lancaſter, to the river Suſquehanna, to tranſmit propoſals, in writing, for undertaking and accompliſhing the ſaid objects reſpectively, to the Office of the Secretary of the commonwealth, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next.

GIVEN under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this twenty-ſecond day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and of the Commonwealth the fifteenth.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

By the Governor,
A. J. DALLAS, Sec'ry.

WOOD LAND.

To be Sold, a valuable Piece of Woodland,

SITUATE in the townſhip of Roxborough, Philadelphia county, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, about 9 miles from the city, containing 248 acres and 137 perches, bounded weſtward by the river Schuylkill, ſouthward by land of Thomas Levezey and others; the whole is well ſupplied with timber, which is very valuable, being in the vicinity of Germantown and ſeveral lime kilns, from which it is diſtant only between three and four miles; a conſiderable quantity of meadow may be made; almoſt the whole of the remainder would, if cleared, make extraordinary plough land. Wiſſahickon running through this tract affords a fine mill ſeat. If more convenient to purchaſers would be ſold in lots. Apply to BENJAMIN WILSON, at George Baker's, No. 57, Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets. eptf

May 27, 1791.

To be Sold, or exchanged for a Farm

in Pennſylvania, within 60 miles of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Loudoun county, Virginia, ſituated at the foot of the Blue Mountain, on the ſouth ſide, at Snicker's Gap, and adjoining the great road foom Alexandria to Wincheſter. It contains 705 acres, including 60 acres of cleared upland and 12 acres of good meadow, and is ſo well watered, that much more meadow may eaſily be made. There are on the premiſes two ſmall dwelling-houſes and ſeveral out-houſes, with an excellent young orchard. It is well ſituated for a ſtore and tavern. For further particulars enquire of *John Hough*, near Leeſburgh, Virginia, or of *Bartholomew* or *Caſpar Wiſter*, in Philadelphia. tf.

Plaſter of Paris,

OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY,

Ground to any degree of fineneſs, to ſuit the purchaſer,

To be Sold at the GAOL in Philadelphia.

The price at preſent is *Three Shillings* per buſhel, where it will be continued to be ſold on the loweſt terms occaſionally.

THE great advantages ariſing from this important manure are now pretty generally underſtood by the farmers in the neighbourhood of the city; but perhaps its ſucceſs in gardens is not ſo much known. Some experiments made this ſpring on cabbage plants have been attended with aſtoniſhing effects.

Great care will be taken that none but the very beſt ſort ſhall be ground at the Gaol; and as the giving uſeful employment to the criminals will contribute to the benefit of the community, it is hoped that it may prove an additional inducement to farmers and gardeners to make trial of ſo convenient a manure. tf

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool and Briſtol, and now opening for ſale, by

ELLIS YARNALL,

No. 39, North ſide of Market, between Font and Second-ſtreets,

A large and general aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Braſs, Copper and Pewter Wares, plated and other Buckles and Buttons, a great variety of ſhoe and knee chapes, ſingle and double joint ſpectacles, ivory and horn combs, Whitechapel needles, plated ſpurs, card wire, braſs and iron wire of all ſizes, bar lead, ſheet iron, Crowley ſteel, &c. &c.

Alſo a large quantity of

Copper, in Sheets and Bottoms, flat and raiſed.

Country Shop-keepers may be ſupplied on ſhort notice, and at a moderate price, for caſh, or the uſual credit.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Buſſeltown, on the 2d inſt. a red COW, with ſhort horns, turning inwards to each other, and the middle part of her face white. She was then giving milk, and in good order. Whoever gives information of ſaid Cow to the Subſcriber, at Buſſeltown, in Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, or to Mr. Alexander Martin, ſtorekeeper in Frankfort, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and, if brought home, reaſonable charges.

JOHN M'CLELLEN.

June 10th, 1791.

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